

JUL 8 1 1945

# THE CRAFT OF THE SILVERSMITH COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday  
JUNE 29, 1945

MEDICAL ROOM  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICH.

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



WATCHING FOR THE FAIRIES

H. A. Summers

## AUCTIONS

**ANTIQUE OR MODERN** (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners). Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty). Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD.** (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6622.

**REGINALD A. C. SIMMONDS** of 18-20, High Street, Maidenhead, specialises in the Sale by Auction of Antique Furniture, Silver and Plate, and all classes of Sporting Guns.—Auction Rooms: 25, High Street, Maidenhead. (Tel. M'head 686.)

## PERSONAL

**ADVERTISER** contemplating acquiring some promising racehorses, would like to hear from few gentlemen interested in participating in ownership syndicate.—Write: Box 965.

**COMFORTS, NOT CROWDS, DISTINGUISH BEXHILL** as a place for a holiday or for residence. The town of the famous De La Warr Pavilion. Booklet from: **INFORMATION BUREAU, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.**

**DOUGLAS GLASS** is now photographing abroad. His new studio will be opening in the autumn. See this column.

**LOVELY HOUSE IN KENT.** Owner requires someone to live in part of it for a year. Owner wants to be there in the holidays, but requires someone to look after house and garden while she is away. No rent asked, but friendly co-operation. Part-time gardener kept.—Box 960.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ALWAYS WELL DRESSED—WITHOUT COUPONS.** Tailor-made Suits, overcoats, Costumes, etc., guaranteed Turned and Retailored as NEW. Over 30 years' experience Savile Row garments, Alterations, Repairs, Conversions, Cleaning, and or Tailor-Dressing. Advice and estimate without obligation. Send NOW for early completion.—**SACKVILLE TAILORING CO., LTD.** (Dept. C.L.G.), 61, Bedford Hill, London, S.W.12. ST'breatham 1600.

**ANTIQUES AND FURNISHING**—a choice collection of Georgian Chairs, Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Bureaux, Tallboys, Chests, Persian Rugs, Mirrors, Ornamental China, Chinese Porcelain and Ivories, Cut Glass, Bronzes, etc. Inspection invited.—**WILLIAM WILLET, LTD.**, Sloane Square, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 8141.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED** in evidence of survival after death? Evidence of Survival may be found today. Help in study is offered at the **LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE**. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16, Queensbury Place, London, S.W.7.

**ARTHUR CHURCHILL, LTD.**, the first and still the only firm dealing exclusively in **ANTIQUE GLASSWARE** of all ages and all countries. Large and small collections designed or improved to suit all purposes. Especially good prices are offered for out-of-the-way specimens, but the Company is a ready buyer of any old glass in good condition.—34, Marylebone High Street, W.1. Welbeck 6502.

**AVANT GALLERIES LTD.** will pay best prices for fine quality, second-hand furniture. Write to, or call at, 169 1/3, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1 or phone FUSTON 4967.

**AVOID FUNIS GOT BY TORTURE.** Write for Fur Crusade leaflets which also tell how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely, with comments on our own and Jewish slaughter methods.—**MAJOR C. VAN DER BYL**, Wapenam, Townsville.

**BAGS—HANDBAG SERVICES COMPANY** will overhaul and renovate your handbag. Finest craftsmanship. Send it for an estimate to 59, New Bond Street, W.1 (next door Fenwick's).

**BEST PRICES PAID** for old and modern Masters by **BROOK STREET ART GALLERY**. Also old China, Continental and English Porcelains, etc.—Write or call: 14, Brook Street, London, W.1. MAYfair 6917.

**BLOUSES—Men's** worn shirts will make into **MOST ATTRACTIVE** Blouses or own material can be made up by experts, from 30/- **NO COUPONS**.—Write for details, C.B., C.14, 45a, Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

**BOOKS** are valuable possessions. **MISS NANCY NOYES** (well recommended, Upper Woodlands, Basingstoke, Hants, specialises in Cataloguing and Valuing Libraries for Insurance, Probate or private purposes.

**BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET** would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 8351.

**CLOTHING WANTED**, also for SALE or HIRE, Suits, Riding Kit, Boots, Furs, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen, CASH for parcels. All British Firm. Established 25 years.—**GILFON GIBSON AND CO.**, 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Padd. 3779 and 9088.

**CORSETS.** Send your corsets to us. Our **EXPERTS** will repair any make. Estimate of cost given and the corsets returned to you in a reasonable time after acceptance. Corsets must be cleaned before sending to: Dept. C. **CORSET RENOVATING CO., LTD.**, 134, Baker Street, London, W.1.

**CULTURED PEARL CO.**, 14, Dover Street, London, W.1. Regent 6823, purchase for cash. Cultured Necklaces, Real and Imitation Jewellery, etc., also Silver and Plate.

**EVA RITCHER**, of 4, Berkeley Street, W.1, creates fascinating gowns of charm and distinction, or models delightful hats from both old and new materials. Tel.: MAYfair 1651.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under Personal and Miscellaneous 2/- per line. Other headings 1/6. (Min. 3 lines.)

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FURS.** Good Furs bought and sold. Also repairs and remodelling, finest workmanship.—**RALLI FURS**, Regent House, 235, Regent Street, London, W.1. MAYfair 2325.6.

**GOLDFISH.** Tench, Carp. Owners of ponds containing fish as above, are invited to write to us with a view to disposing of same. Although we require large quantities, we are open to purchase smaller lots, and can arrange netting and transport.—**THE LONDON AQUATIC CO., LTD.**, 42, Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N.22.

**HANDBAGS.** Let us have your handbags for repair. Highest craftsmanship. Moderate charges. Crocodile bags a speciality. Post or call for free estimate.—**RE-MAKE HANDBAG COMPANY**, Dept. C., 57, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

**JEWELLERY WANTED.** Wilson & Gill of Regent Street, buy Diamond and Gem-set Jewellery Rings, Clips, Brooches and Bracelets, Gold and Silver Cigarette Cases, good Watches, Table Silver, etc. Cash or offer immediately. Sell now at current good prices.—**WILSON & GILL**, 137-141, Regent Street, London, W.1. (Established over fifty years.)

**KICKERBOCKER BREECHES** are the ideal garment for the country gentleman, and can be made from self-measurement if necessary.—**THOMAS & SONS**, 5, Carlos Place, W.1.

**MAY I BUY YOUR STAMP COLLECTION?** Cash, by return. Send, stating price, to **BERNARD, 8 Beresford Lodge, Beresford Road, Highbury, N.5.**

**MINIATURES.** Treasured Memories. Exquisitely painted from any photograph from 3 guineas. Old miniatures perfectly restored.—**VALERIE SERRES**, 79a, Marine Parade, Brighton, Sussex (date of Wimbledon). Est. 1760.

**NURSE OLLIVIER.** Colonic lavage, insomnia; colds, obesity, headaches, indigestion. Tel.: MAYfair 1965.

**SQUASH.** A REMINDER for after the war. **JACQUES SQUASH RACKETS** give satisfaction. Hand made by craftsmen, **JOHN JACQUES AND SON, LTD.**, makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**STAIRS BLAZING, but ESCAPE** certain for you and family (irrespective height of bedrooms) if **Automatic DAVY** installed. Average cost £9. Details 1d. stamp.—**JOHN KERR & CO. (Mech.) LTD.**, Northwich, 21, Cheshire.

**THE FRENCH CLEANING AND DYING CO.** (1943) LTD. can undertake the CLEANING OF CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY WITHOUT REMOVAL in London and the Home Counties. Postal inquiries to **CARPET DEPT.**, 24, Craven St., Strand, W.C.2, or 'Phone: GER. 5859 or 6514.

**THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYFAIR), LTD.** (Established 1918). A RETAIL SHOP, 1, 3 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane (Piccadilly End), W.1. Gro. 3273. Has a large stock of FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE and of furnishing pieces, CHINA, GLASS, ETC.

**TRUBENISED "BRAND BLOUSES"** and collars made from old shirts or your own material. 2 Gns. each.—Please write for details to: **DR. A. RESARTUS, LTD.**, 183-9 Queensway, W.2.

**WARNING & GILLOW** are glad to buy Second-hand Furniture, Silver and Cutlery, in good condition.—**Oxford Street, W.1.**

**WEST OF ENGLAND.** Public, please remember that **BUFFORDS OF EXETER**, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver. Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment. Phone: EXETER 54901.

**WHEN ASKING FOR RUM,** never say: "A bottle of rum, please." You may get a nasty shock. Always demand "OLD CHARLIE," the Finest Jamaica.

**YOU CAN MAKE** delicious golden-brown loaves merely by adding cold water to **DR. MAC'S HEALTH FLOUR** and baking. Also scones, biscuits, cakes, etc. It is genuine wheaten flour enriched with a valuable wheat malt and will keep for months (if necessary). Bread made with this flour has a definite health value and regular users for years past are delighted with it. Send 5/6 now for a 12-lb. bag, complete with instructions, recipes, etc., carriage paid.—**DR. MAC'S FLOUR CO.**, Kendal, Westmorland.

**YOUR HOUSE.** An exhibition of modern building methods designed to help you to suit individual needs.—**HEAL'S**, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

## FOR SALE

**A 40.50 ROLLS ROYCE**, 1930 Model, Mulliner Limousine. Superbly upholstered. Low mileage. Exceptionally good condition. Unused since 1939. Comparatively new tyres. £1,700. No offers.—Box 906.

**ANCIENT SILVER**—a collection of fine old Georgian Table Silver for disposal, also period pepper casters, salt-cellars, candlesticks, salvers, sauce-boats, etc. All in splendid state and with good marks. Reasonable prices. I am willing to send anything for inspection.—**LT.-COL. A. C. B. STEWART, O.B.E.**, Wingham Place, Rochester.

**ARDENTE HIGH-POWER Valve Model Deaf Aid;** new; £39.—Box 989.

**BABY LEOPARD COAT;** as new, three-quarter length. S.W. Offers? Also attractive White Fur Cape. £15. New. Box 980.

**BOOKS.** Lockhart's "Life of Scott," 5 vols. Greek New Testament. Oxford, 1985. Kieble College, Oxford. Register, 1870-1925. "Cranford" and other works by Mrs. Gaskell, 7 vols., 1902. "Trout Fishing," illustrated, Hodgson, "Philosophy of Moral Feelings," by John Abercrombie, 1833. What offers?—Box 962.

**DELICIOUS VINTAGE CIDER** (dry and medium sweet) supplied in 4½, 9, 30, 60, and 120 gallon casks. Send stamped envelope for prices.—**THE COTSWOLD CIDER CO.**, 11, Clarence Street, Gloucester.

**DOG BISCUIT,** very high feeding value, small manufacturers will supply a few kennels, who are regular buyers.—Particulars, write Box 905.

**EGYPTIAN RELICS.** Jars from tomb at Assuan, 4,000 years old Face Mask. What offers?—Box 964.

## FOR SALE

**DUPLICATES** from my "EXHIBITION STATE" **BAXTER, LE BLOND OVAL PRINT COLLECTION** have been recently acquired for private collections. RARE and Early Specimens for sale. State subject interest.—Box 810.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT** consisting of 60 cells. Type H.G.11. Plates for cell 23. Crossley gas engine and diesel oil engine, two dynamos, switch board and battery stands. In running order. Also a quantity of 110 volt lamps.—Apply: **AGENT 4, Park Street, Cirencester.**

**ELECTRIC SHAVERS.** Three Remingtons, two Sunbeam Mastershavers, one each with extra heads. Most with leather cases. What offers. The lot or singly.—**C. J. HOBSON**, Hill Close, Berkswell, Warwickshire.

**ENLARGEMENTS.** Send any photo or snap and I will forward in return beautiful tinted photo enlargement, carefully packed, carriage paid, 20/- A permanent reminder of your loved one. If possible send all orders by registered post.—**B. AUSTIN**, 53, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

**FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE, CHEAPER THAN STRING!** Insulated, waterproof; suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc. 55/- (carriage paid) per mile coil; immediate delivery. Sample against stamp.—Write: **DEPT. 6 OF STREETS**, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

**GOLF BALLS, 24 Spaldings (remoulds);** new. Best offer.—Box 966.

**GREENS' 24 in. MOTOR LAWN MOWER,** overhauled, practically new condition. Offers over £100.—Box 933.

**HAVE YOUR FAVOURITE SUIT** copied in a John Peel Couturist tweed from £5.14 and 26 coupons. Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Send 3d. for patterns.—**REDMAYNES**, 8, Wigton, Cumberland.

**HEADSTONES, RECURBENT STONES, CROSSES, MEMORIAL TABLETS,** etc., designed by well-known Sculptors for erection in any part. Incised Roman lettering. Sketch designs prepared free. Illustrated Book on Memorials, 5/- post free, or on loan from the Secretary. **SCULPTURE AND MEMORIALS**, North Dean, High Wycombe. Tel.: Naphill 42.

**HUNTING HORN;** perfect condition.—Box 963.

**ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,** Nov. 4, 1939, to March 30, 1945. Missing: June 15, Dec. 28, 1940. Oct. 16, 1943. Offers?—**SALMON, Leger House, Marston, M'bro'**.

**LADY'S COUNTRY SUIT,** brown white check tweed with red flock, stock size, £5. Also black crepe Court Shoes, size 5, as new, 30/-.—Box 962.

**LOVELY HAND-WOVEN ISLAND TWEEDS.** Patterns sent on receipt of stamped envelope.—**MRS. STOBART, Knockbrex, Kirkcubright.**

**MAYHEW SIDE SADDLE,** complete with waterproof cover; made 1941; perfect condition. £23. Also medium size Black Habit, scarcely worn, £18. Both much below cost. Bowler, Boots, Poplin Shirts also available.—Apply: **HERBERT, West Leake, Loughborough.**

**MINIATURES** beautifully painted on Ivory Academy Moderate fee. Specimens sent.—**C. J. Northway Court, Ashchurch, Glos.**

**OVER-ENTHUSIASTIC ex-Home Guard Officer** has for disposal, Regulation Guards Pattern Tunic and Trousers; hardly worn. Made by first-class West End London Military Tailor; super quality; height 5ft. 7in.; slim figure. £10; also specially made Battledress in Guards Barathra; only worn twice. £5.—Box 978.

**PIANO ACCORDIONS** in great variety, 12 to 140 bass, stamp with requirements. Will also purchase any of the above, fullest particulars and price required; cheque by return.—**BOTTERILL'S**, Music Department, High St., Canvey, Essex.

**RECONDITIONED TIMBER SECTIONAL BUILDINGS** from 8 ft. x 8 ft. to 100 ft. x 15 ft. Send for list.—**D. MCMASTER & CO.**, Mount Bures Works, Bures, Suffolk. Tel.: Bures 251.

**RECORDS.** 50 H.M.V. and Columbia 12 in., mainly Orchestral Symphonies, pre-war, good condition.—**WILDING**, Hockerton Grange, Southwell, Notts.

**ROLLS RAZOR** in good condition. Little used. £5.—Box 895.

**SET OF FOUR COLOURED PRINTS.** "Fox Hunting," printed by J. Herring, Sen.; published 15th November, 1946 for Bailey Brothers. What offers?—Box 979.

**SILVER and Cutlery Canteen,** 228 pieces, in oak chest, 7 drawers; first-class condition. Offer over £200.—Box 973.

**SPORTING RIFLE.** Rigby .275; excellent condition; seldom used; complete in case. £50 or nearest offer.—Box 991.

**SPORTS GUN,** 12-bore Browning five cartridge automatic, and case; perfect. Inspected London.—Offers to: Box 994.

**STAMPS.** A postcard brings fine selection on approval. Price list 1d.—**C. L. LESLIE**, Russells Water, Henley, Oxon.

**SUDAN.** "Mahdism and the Egyptian Sudan," by Major F. R. Wingate, D.S.O., and spear belonging to Mahdism. What offers?—Box 963.

**TARPAULINS,** Ex-stock way material, 10 by 7 ft., 16 by 8, ditto, 20 by 12 ft., 65 yds. Sheets, suitable for farmers, secondhand, duck or tent material, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 square yards, 3s. per square yard.—**BATLEY & CO.**, Stockport.

**TENTS, Air Guns, Pistols,** for sale. S. A. E.—**LUND, 7A, Onslow Road, Richmond, Surrey.** RIC. 4684.

**THREE HEPPLEWHITE CHAIRS,** £100.—**W. J. WHITEWAY**, 16, Godolphin Terrace, Stoke, Plymouth.

**WRIST WATCH, GENTS',** new, stainless steel, water and shockproof, 21 jewel sweep centre seconds hand, Waltham, new, superior, perfect. **W. J. WHITEWAY**, 16, Godolphin Terrace, Stoke, Plymouth. Suits, Model Radiogram (A.C.D.C.) World Wide, as new, superior, perfect, £48. New Writing Atlantic Case, solid hide, fully fitted, approx. 16 in. x 11 in. x 4 in.; double locks, £12. Superior.—**J. COLNBROOK**, 53, Gloucester Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.

## WANTED

**A SUPER J.P. LAWN MOWER,** 12-inch model, in good condition. State price.—Box 810.

**ADVERTISER** wishes to buy Kate Greenway Almanacs, in good condition.—**MISS BUTLER**, Abington House, Bibury, Glos.

**ATCO,** or other make, miniature farm type, self-propelled Mower.—Box 965.

**BOOKS** about Porcelain and Pottery. Collector will pay good prices for same.—**PIR 244**, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

**HAVE YOU** any old or disused Fishing Tackle, Reels or miscellaneous Fishing Tackle for disposal? Good price paid.—Box 966.

**HIGHEST PRICES** paid for coins and medals. Collections, single gold pieces and fine silver. Standard Catalogue of English Coins, 5/-.—**A. SEABY, LTD.**, 65A, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

**REQUIRED** for special purpose, a few Rolls Royce or Bentley cars. Wraith, 4 litre, overdrive or low mileage models not earlier than 1937.—Box 851.

**ROLLS ROYCE** or Bentley Car wanted.—**H. HUMPHRIES**, The Hermitage, Weymouth, Herts.

**SALMON ROD,** in good condition, reel and line, also flies. Please give details.—Box 889.

**SHOTGUNS.** Wanted hammerless ejector guns of best quality; highest prices paid; send for inspection and offer.—**CHURCHILL, Gun-masters**, 32, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

**WANTED.** Motor Invalid Chair. Hardly used, of other good maker. Three speed for preference but not essential.—**PERCY BARTLETT**, Moorside, Witney, Oxon.

**WANTED.** Old lustre pottery jugs and goblets; quaint pottery figures, animals and boxes; old glass paperweights and books on collecting subjects.—**DR. JOHN D.**, St. Johns Road, Newport, Mon.

**We** are open to buy second-hand Fur Coats in Mink, Ermine and other good-class furs, highest prices paid. Write or phone for appointment.—**W. GOODKIND & SONS LTD.**, 52, Brook Street, Mayfair, W.1. (opposite Claridges). MAYfair 1038.

**USED LAWN MOWER** for pony or cob; also set leather horse shoes. Price, particulars.—**HAYCOCK**, Frofright, Abermule, Mont.

## LIVESTOCK

**APEX PORTABLE PIG HUTS.** New. Floor space 7 ft. x 7 ft. £15 each, carriage paid.—**LOWER BROS.**, Gatewoods, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.

**KHAKI CAMPBELLS,** 8-week Ducks, 15/-; Goslings 3/6, delivered. Approval.—**BARTLETT, Woodseendway, Salfrons, Surrey.**

**LADY'S OUTSTANDING, WELL-SCHOOLED** **HACK**, 16 hds., 7 years up to 12-7. Vet. certificate of soundness. This horse has a great future in show ring; good head and tail carriage; perfect temperament in and out of stable; very well bred; a natural jumper. Is being ridden by girl of 15. Photo sent.—Box 968.

**LONG-HAIRED DACHSHUND,** ten months old dog for sale. Dark Red. Beautifully bred; charming character; very sturdy.—**Write MISS DELAND-BLACKBURN**, Robsval, Bucklebury Common, Berks.

**PEAFOWL.** Pair of last year's birds, in perfect condition. £15.—**STUART**, Foxwarren Park, Cobham, Surrey.

**PEAT, GRANULATED,** 176 cwt. (approx.) cart, paid. **BLUE FLINT GRIT**, 15 cwt. **HOP MANURE**, 20 cwt. cart, paid. **PARROT FOOD**, 5 pints 20/- **BUDGERIGAR SEED**, 4 pints 20/- **CANARY MIXTURE**, 4 pints 20/- All post free.—**ROTUNDA FOODS**, South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

**PULLETS, PULLETS, PULLETS.** Come and see our 6½ months old at point of lay; if you cannot manage, write us your requirements. Satisfaction guaranteed.—**FERNLANDS P.F.**, Chertsey. Tel.: Chertsey 3252.

**RED COCKER DOG PUPPIES.** Pedigree and country bred. 8 gns.—**Write, DERLINS**, Cenarth, Carmar.

**"ROSY."** Beautiful little chestnut pony, with silver mane and tail, three years, very good fit for any child, splendid condition. 60/- **"Lady."** Lovely pedigree Black Labrador bitch, 12 months, splendid gun dog, retrieves to hand, house trained, 20 gns. Grand litter of pedigree Yellow Labrador puppies. Also pedigree Golden Cocker puppies, 10 gns. each. Dogs, boarded and house trained.—**HALLETT**, Breach Farm Kennels, Charlton Adam, Taunton.

**SALE.** Staffs Bull Terrier Bitch; pig and trained. **W. BONNAUD**, Oakwood, Lyme Green, Macclesfield.

**SPORTING DOG BREEDER** has exceptionally fine puppies of the following breeds (or disposal): Golden Retrievers, Black Labradors, Irish Setters, Cocker and Springer Spaniels.—Apply: **DORMANS FARM**, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.

**TABLE POULTRY,** best white fleshed, day old, breed, 5 weeks old cockerels for easy fattening (no heat required), 5/- each. Set accredited stock, carriage paid, live delivered and satisfaction guaranteed. Cash with order.—**STUART, FRAMLINGHAM, Suffolk.**

## SITUATIONS VACANT

Subject to Government Restrictions.

**WANTED,** educated woman to help and act as Kew gardener, country lover, car driver, good salary, home and staff. Northumberland.—Write Box 932.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**LADY,** long catering experience seeks an appointment as Managersess of small first-class hotel, club or guest house; sole controller.—Box 987.

## "COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

**"COUNTRY LIFE,"** September 4, 1942, 10/-; June 2, 1944; 4 missing copies, October 9 and 30, 1942; April 16 and October 8, 1943. Part sale considered.—Offers to: Box 981.

## OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS

ADVERTISING PAGE 1106.

# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVII. No. 2528

JUNE 29, 1945



*Harlip*

## MISS V. E. WHIGHAM

Miss Whigham is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whigham, of Brookside House, Brookside, near Ascot; her engagement to Lieutenant S. H. M. Le F. Hurt, R.N.V.R., son of Commander H. A. Le F. Hurt, C.M.G., R.N., and Mrs. Hurt, of the Hope House, Little Burstead, Essex, was recently announced



# COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:  
2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET  
COVENT GARDEN  
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London  
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENT AND  
PUBLISHING OFFICES:  
TOWER HOUSE,  
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,  
W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 4363



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates, including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86s. 8d.: Canada, 84s. 6d.

## TRANSITIONAL FARMING POLICY

MR. HUDSON'S address to the Council of Agriculture of England laid down the lines on which his Ministry propose to guide the development of agricultural production during the remaining two years of the original Four-Year-Plan. Other plans may have to be in readiness to match the march of events before those two years are over, but no reasons suggest at present that current development is not on a sound basis and just as fully in accord with the post-war needs of a healthy and prosperous agriculture as previous development has been with the overriding strategic demands of the past. At the moment we are all aware that the whole world is bound to be short of dairy products and of meat for some time to come, and though the Danish Minister of Agriculture recently promised that his country would be able, "within a comparatively short period," to export considerable quantities of such food to needy countries, it was with a proviso that Denmark could buy elsewhere feeding-stuffs rich in protein. Unfortunately other countries beside this have had to concentrate on the production of bread grains during the war and the provision of the necessary forage will not be easy.

Our own suppliers of livestock products have been so depleted by the necessary "save shipping" policy that the Minister and his advisers have felt bound to recognise that there must now be a substantial increase on the livestock side and that this will involve a reduction of the peak acreages of wheat and potatoes in favour of grass and clover leys and of forage crops such as oats. Economy in shipping is still necessary and imported forage must be kept at a minimum. If, however, the total area of tillage can be kept unaltered during the coming Winter it will, no doubt, be possible to carry a bigger head of livestock. Mr. Hudson is also budgeting for a much greater output of eggs and, in the present state of our laying flocks, it is not easy to see how a production of 73,000 tons is to be advanced next year to 100,000 without importing a good deal of such really nutritious feeding-stuffs as maize, though the suggestion is often made that in present conditions it might be possible to allow farmers more latitude in using their own wheat to improve the rations of their flocks. The gradual return to a more normal balance of livestock on the English farm is also foreshadowed by the encouragement given by guaranteed prices to increased production. Diversion of effort from an abnormal war-time preponderance of bread-grain production back to a more British type of balanced farming is to be achieved by devoting the money taken off wheat and potatoes to meat, eggs and milk.

The fact that dairy cattle are also expected

to flourish more exceedingly in the near future, brings us back to the outstanding success of one important side of the war-time agricultural effort which has every expectation and gives every justification for a future of permanent expansion far beyond the dreams of pre-war days. The Report of the Milk Marketing Board shows that last year's milk production total is again a record, being a little short of 1,200,000,000 gallons. In announcing this Sir Thomas Baxter once more emphasised the importance of basing a progressive livestock policy on the National Milk Records. Lord Moran recently urged the nation to sell its milk by its nutritive value and not by its volume. The proper livestock policy is to breed not only for more but more nutritive milk, and it is generally satisfactory to know that the transfer to the Milk Marketing Board of the responsibility for the organisation of recording has already led to a marked increase in the number of recorded herds.

## GREY THREAD, GREEN THREAD

*IN the Kent woods a thousand little things  
Weave a miraculous web of sight and sound.  
A spider floating slyly past me spins  
Fine meshes of that web around.*

*Slowly the cuckoo tells the quiet time  
For all the forest's skilled embroiderers.  
Till the bees leave the flowers of the lime  
For distant hives and nothing stirs.*

PETER BARTON.

## THE FUTURE OF THE W.A.E.C.

IN discussing recently the additional functions which had been given those most useful and successful bodies, the War Agricultural Executive Committees, in connection with the training of Service men for the land, we ventured to suggest not only that the Committees might find their new combination of duties more onerous than at first appeared, but that if the controls the Ministry at present exercise through them are to be continued they may find even their present task of organising their neighbours' efforts becoming more difficult as its chief justification—the stimulating of production in war-time—is withdrawn. Since then Mr. Hudson has expressed his own opinion that they "must be continued in some form or other" but thinks they will "assume more and more the functions of leading, helping, advising and guiding farmers instead of undertaking detailed control of cropping as they have had to do during the war." Mr. Hudson has not made it clear how he thinks this will come about, but the suggestion at once prompts the question: What are to be the future functions of the County Agricultural Advisory Committees? These bodies had, until war broke out, the very same duties as those now proposed by Mr. Hudson for the post-war Agricultural Executive Committees, but had no powers of compulsion. The further question arises as to how either or both of them will be adjusted to the centralised administration of the Ministry of Agriculture's National Advisory Service, the post-war organisation of which is proceeding rapidly.

## A REVOLUTION IN COAL FIRES

NEW types of grate and cooker lately on view at the Building Centre, Maddox Street, W.1., are the outcome of experiments by the Coal Utilisation Joint Council into ways of making less coal go further and coal as convenient to use as gas or electricity. The object is to reduce the number of fires needed in a house, the waste of heat up the chimney, and of time in kindling and making up the fire. The new type of grate has a closure lid to be pulled forward over the fire at night, or when the room is temporarily not in use, which enables the fire to keep going for 10-15 hours without refuelling and to be immediately revived when required. This is combined with convection heating by air supplied to the grate by a duct from outside, some of which provides regulatable

draught for the fire and the remainder, warmed by a firebox, can be drawn off to warm the room or the adjoining rooms. Another type of grate, for smokeless fuel, is fitted with gas ignition and regulated air control. The new pattern cookers are of the free-standing type, requiring only a chimney breastwork connected with its flue outlet, and burn continuously, so that the hot plates can be used first thing in the morning for breakfast and the oven be rapidly heated in each case by control of air supply. A domestic hot-water boiler is incorporated. Over-night coal consumption is at a rate of not more than half-pound an hour, and the weekly coal consumption for a family of six about one and three-quarter cwt. Annual saving of fuel: the new kind of grate is between 2.04 and 1.6 tons, and in the cooker between 6.6 tons (for the old open "Combination Grate") and 4.5 tons, besides the saving of time and cost in kindling, refuelling, cleaning and laying, estimated at 120 and 42 hours per year respectively.

## SUPERSTITION IN GAMES

NEARLY every man has his little private superstitions, if only as to the particular order in which he dons his socks in the morning. He keeps them as a rule shamefacedly to himself, nor would we wish him more communicative, since we might be overwhelmed by a flood of insignificant beliefs. It is otherwise, however, when the truly great admit to these weaknesses. The fact that Victor Trumper had one shirt which he deemed lucky, so that it had to be washed night after night during a whole English tour till it was reduced to its elements, appeals to the gaping hero-worshipper that is in nearly all of us. Another great cricketer admits to a superstition in the matter not of clothes but of figures. He always regarded thirteen, contrary to the usual belief, as a fortunate number and when he had made twelve he took care to score only a single in order to attain it. Anything to do with seven, on the other hand, roused fear and abhorrence in his breast. It may be supposed that 107 was distinctly less uncomfortable than 97, but sevens generally were to be eschewed. A famous old golfer at St. Andrews was shocked to see one of the players in the Walker Cup match wearing a tie with green as its chief colour, and so the list of these amiable follies might be continued almost for ever. No doubt the right answer to them all was that of Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell to one of the Eton eleven who attributed his downfall to having omitted some particular ceremony in taking guard: "You'll get out with that stroke whatever guard you take."

## AT WALTON HEATH ONCE MORE

MANY people who gave up golf in the war, either from disinclination or necessity, are now feeling that they would like to play again and are doubtless routing in lockers and dusty cupboards to find golf balls to play with. At any rate they will soon be able to watch other people, for the professional golfers with the aid of various prize-givers are getting quickly back into their stride. In the third week in July a beginning will be made by that old friend *The News of the World*, to be played at its traditional home at Walton Heath. To many people this is the best of all professional tournaments to watch since it possesses the element of sudden death, in the quick thrust and parry of match play. The possibility of seeing a giant beaten or at any rate hunted to the last hole by a comparative dwarf makes an unflinching appeal to the more bloodthirsty instincts. Given plenty of time the giant is almost sure to wear the little man down, but in eighteen holes odd and exciting things can always happen and a long putt or two travelling on the wings of chance may upset any favourite. It is to be hoped that the Walton heather will not be quite at its fiercest, for to lose a ball is nowadays almost as great a tragedy as to lose a match. "He'll want all his dynamiters there" observed James Braid grimly when Shute pulled his tee shot at a certain hole in his match against Cotton. Even they will not avail if there is no ball to dynamite.





Seton Gordon

## A GOLDEN EAGLE'S EYRIE IN AN OLD SCOTCH PINE

The light-coloured shape of the young golden eagle can be seen in the eyrie<sup>2</sup> above the thick branch on the left

A letter from Mr. Seton Gordon on the subject of the golden eagle appears on page 1132

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

PROBABLY quite a considerable number of COUNTRY LIFE readers either live in London, or are compelled to visit it frequently (I refuse to believe they do so of their own free will), and therefore, the existing conditions having grown on them gradually, so to speak, they no longer experience surprise at the ordinary things they cannot do, and the extraordinary things they have to do, in the London of to-day. For one who has lived for nearly two years a cabbage existence—and the only difference between me and the cabbage is that I do not attract white butterflies—a trip to London at the present time is in much the same class as regards hardships and shortage of rations as an expedition across the Rub' al Khali, the Empty Quarter of Arabia, or a trek to the Outer Oases of Libya. I have twice been stranded in the desert owing to weather conditions, but on neither occasion was I as near starvation as when, in search of lunch in Piccadilly the other day, I was ejected from seven restaurants, two snack bars and one Service club. It has often puzzled me in the past why some men found it necessary to belong to two London clubs. The mystery has now been explained, as apparently they had the gift of looking into the future, and I am now able to see the point of view even of those extravagant plutocrats who were members of three or four.

The most noticeable feature of London to-day is, what one might call, the "barring arm"—the arm, usually female, which bars progress, and which shoots suddenly across all doorways to restaurants and tea-shops, the gangways of buses and the vulnerable flanks of taxi and other queues. The Bloody Hand

of Ulster figures in the coat-of-arms of at least one Northern Irish city; surely this new device the "barring arm" might quite reasonably be inserted in one of the quarters of those of the City of London.

\* \* \*

MY acquaintanceship with ferrets goes back to those days when, at the end of the shooting season, it was possible to buy in the local market as many as one required at 9d. or 1s. each. They were usually of two types: those with gentle kindly natures which could be picked up casually at any moment, and those with sufficient of the savage in them to administer a sharp bite unless the handling was done skilfully. The drawback to the first type was that they seemed to extend their charming manners to the quarry, so that there was usually a wait of ten minutes at a bury before anything happened, and then one or two rabbits would flip lazily out of a back-door, and vanish into a neighbouring one without any display of fear. With the other variety, the ferret having tasted blood while being extracted from the bag, the rabbits or rats seemed to realise that there was a real menace behind them, and their method of departure from the bury offered the waiting gunner a chance.

A friend of mine who keeps a number of polecat ferrets thought that his strain required some fresh blood to liven them up a trifle and, hearing of a keeper in Wales who had

captured a wild polecat, sent off one of his bitch ferrets to be mated. This was successful, and in the resulting litter it was interesting to note how the young reverted in type to the wild parent, not only in the shape of the head and texture of coat but also in activity, which was most marked. Needless to say they were not at all easy to pick up, and even with thick leather gloves they drew blood every time, but this was compensated for by the reactions of the rabbits in warren, as these animals shot out of the buries in all directions like V2 rockets immediately the ferrets had entered. The polecats also emulated the speed of V2 rockets, and the handler had to be as active himself.

\* \* \*

MY friend's view was that these half-wild polecats gave off a far stronger scent than the ordinary domesticated ferret, and this awoke an age-old instinct in the rabbit, warning him of a very great and exceptional danger, and the necessity to stand not upon the order of his going. These half-breeds were killers for the sake of killing, administering one savage bite and then, instead of laying up for a meal, tearing off for another kill. Two of them were put into a big wheat-rick which was full of rats and there is considerable danger if the ordinary ferret is asked to face odds of this description. The polecats, however, found matters entirely to their liking, and for the next three-quarters of an hour there was incessant squealing in every part of the stack, with rats bolting in all directions. Finally the two polecats emerged simultaneously on the thatch of the stack, leaped to the ground and galloped off into the wood, from which they never returned.

# THE SILVERSMITH'S CRAFT

## A Manufacture or an Art?

By BERNARD CUZNER



(Left) 1.—THE DOLGELLY CHALICE, THIRTEENTH CENTURY. Perfect proportion and enrichment, achieved by very simple means. It gives the feeling of inevitability common to all fine work.

Victoria and Albert Museum

(Right) 2.—DRINKING CUP, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Simpler but with the same inevitability as Fig. 1. The hammered bowl and foot show sensitiveness to the subtle forms due to contact of tool and material; these contrast with the more definite contours of the cast and turned stem.

Victoria and Albert Museum



everything new. There is no doubt that in many ways our forefathers, working with complete sincerity and singleness of purpose, did reach higher levels than have we; but as we cannot bring back past conditions, so we cannot recapture the old charm by copying. Even when most skilful it will

ENGLISH standard silver, 92.5 per cent. silver and 7.5 per cent. copper, has been called the gentleman of metals. Its resistance to food acids makes it perfect for table wares. Its excellent working qualities and the beauty of its colour and surface are a joy to the craftsman and the user alike.

Is its fashioning an art, or must it be regarded, in view of the enormous increase of mass-production in recent times, as a manufacture? In so far as it makes use of a precious metal, for ceremonial or personal purposes, and employs the forms and processes evolved by centuries of artist-craftsmen, silversmithing is an art and must be judged as are the other arts.

For most of us the only way of forming a sound taste is by comparison with accepted standards. Admiration for a thing merely because it is old is as foolish as contempt for

not satisfy; still less will commercially made reproductions stand up to genuine pieces. No easy or cheap ways lead to good taste. Winifred Holtby's saying "You cannot cultivate a palate on grocer's port" can teach us much.

A "modern style" attracts many, and indeed all works of art must of necessity be influenced by the life and thought of their own times. If work is sincere, and mere novelty for novelty's sake is avoided, we shall certainly produce something of value. A fashionably dressed person is not always well dressed.

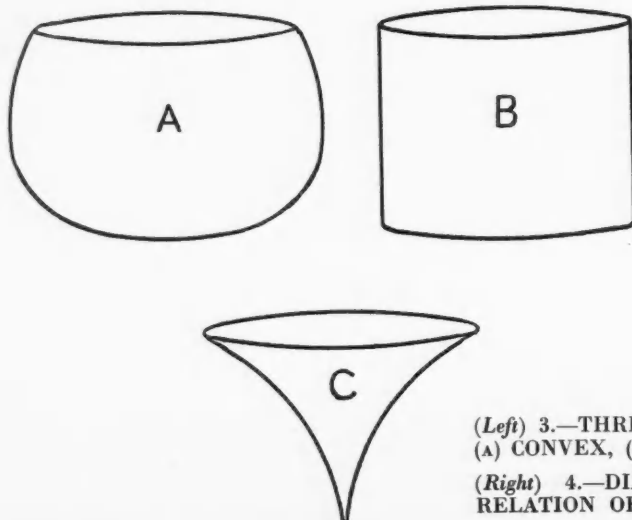
Designs always begin as mental images. These originate in the stores of knowledge in the designer's mind; knowledge of what artists and craftsmen have done in the past and are doing now and of how they did it then, and are doing it now. For the designer, ability to think in terms of material and process, from the first stirrings of the brain to the completion of the piece of silverware itself, is essential. Without this knowledge and ability the most accomplished draughtsman will fail to make a good design. The behaviour of metal as it is worked, the qualities of form and surface that arise, and their use to achieve beauty, may be called "idioms" proper to the craft, as essential here as they are to the artist in words. Some acquaintance by the layman with the technical processes

involved will also enable him better to appreciate the quality of design and workmanship.

The study of contours shows that every vessel that ever has been, or ever can be, made must be of a very small number of types. Fig. 3 shows the three basic forms (A) convex, (B) straight lined, cylindrical or conical, (C) all concave. These basic forms can be used singly or in combination and can be contrasted or harmonised just as colours are.

The designer must have a sense of proportion. Each part must be exactly the right size in relation to the whole. The faculty is difficult to develop, for beyond a few obvious laws there are no hard and fast rules. Another difficulty lies in the difference between proportions shown on a drawing in two dimensions and those of the actual parts when made.

The writer's tea-pot (Fig. 6) was designed and made in response to a request for a pot of an accepted type, "melon." After a drawing to fix the general shape and capacity, 2 pints, was made the body was raised and hammered. The mouldings came next, their sizes and patterning were tried out in the actual metal. These added, the exact position of the ribs was determined by drawing on the silver until the desired effect was reached. Sizes and



(Left) 3.—THREE BASIC FORMS OF VESSEL: (A) CONVEX, (B) CYLINDRICAL, (C) CONCAVE

(Right) 4.—DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION OF PARTS TO THE WHOLE IN A VESSEL



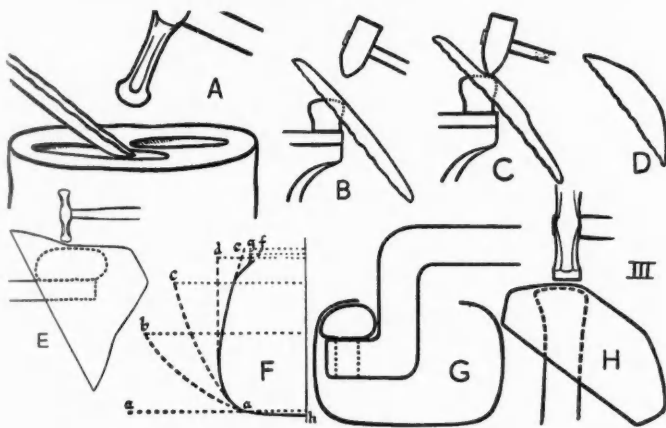


(Left) 5.—TEA-POT AND STAND, ABOUT 1710

An honest piece arising from understanding of purpose and appreciation of qualities of form and surface. The cast faceted spout and finely proportioned mouldings are perfect foils to the swelling curves of the hammered body



(Right) 6.—"MELON" TEA-POT, DESIGNED AND MADE BY BERNARD CUZNER. An attempt to embody some of the qualities found in early 18th-century work. The various parts were filled with pitch, modelled, and "chased" with hammer and punches



7.—STAGES IN RAISING A BOWL

position of handle and spout were worked out as shown in Fig. 4. The remaining details resulted from similar experiments.

Where, as in large workshops, the methods of the individual craftsman cannot be followed, drawings have to be more explicit and there is a strong tendency to use well-tried stock details. In doing this certain of the more interesting qualities are inevitably lost.

The real difference between current practice and that of older times is in aim rather than in method. Mass production with sub-division of labour carried to the extreme, and the prevalence of the piece master system have sadly reduced the status of the worker. The highly-skilled, all-round, resourceful craftsman has become something of a rarity. A recent advertisement in a *Situations Vacant* column "Youth Wanted, used to vanities" hardly suggests a worth-while trade.

Outstanding differences between pre- and post-industrial times are, apart from the use of power for driving spinning, turning and polishing lathes, the substitution of gas for the smith's hearth, burning charcoal, and flaring oil lamps. Bullion dealers now supply silver in sheet and wire of any size needed; formerly the silversmith had to hammer out his metal by hand from cast plates.

Silver is worked much as are other non-ferrous metals, but all cuttings and filings, "scrap and lemel" are carefully saved. It can be joined strongly by solder of identical colour.

Instead of the one anvil of the iron-worker the silversmith uses many small ones known as "stakes" when in one piece, and as "heads" when smaller and fitted in holes in strong iron bars—"horses." He uses many hammers, some of an ordinary type, others with square and oblong faces, all of differing degrees of flatness or convexity. Wooden mallets shaped and reshaped to suit the work are in constant use.

Smooth flat iron plates and turned conical stakes to ensure accuracy are needed. Heavy wood blocks with hollows of various sizes and depths and stout leather sandbags are used for rough shaping.

A revolving iron tray filled with burnt coke (a flat slab of fire-brick is sometimes used) serves as a "hearth." A coal-gas blowpipe with a blast from foot-bellows or power-driven fan provides the heat.

A simple, sturdily-built lathe, a geared appliance for "drawing" thick wire and a vat of "pickle" (diluted sulphuric acid) for cleaning complete the usual equipment. Most of the other tools are the same as those used in all metal workshops.

Silver is "malleable" or plastic. A "raised" pie is one in which bottom and sides are one piece of paste. A silversmith can "raise" a bowl from a flat disc of silver by beating it on the outer convex side. This actually will thicken the metal. Sometimes the inner concave surface is struck. Then the process is known as "doming" or "bellying." This thins the metal and is not so satisfactory as "raising."

**RAISING A BOWL.**—A disc of sheet silver three-hundredths of an inch thick, of the same area as the surface of the finished vessel, is cut. Its centre is found and marked. From it a base circle of about one-third of the disc's diameter is struck. The edge of the disc is domed to stiffen it (Fig. 7A). Fig. 7B shows the disc held on the head; the point of contact is the base circle. Where the mallet strikes a crease will form. The disc is turned slowly round while the mallet strikes at a rate of about 110 blows a minute, as accurately circular as possible, until the starting-point is reached and the disc is as Fig. 7C. This is repeated in circles, each about three-eighths of an inch larger than the previous one, right up to the rim. The point of contact of disc and head is moved outward at the same time. After this course has been repeated

a few times the disc will be a shallow bowl (Fig. 7D).

Silver, in common with most other metals, hardens under the mallet or hammer. It is softened by heating to a dull red 600° C.—the process called "annealing."

Fig. 7E shows a much deeper vessel being raised. Note "head" held in a "horse"; also that a hammer has replaced the mallet. Often at this stage the hammer, with its more concentrated force, is better than a mallet. Fig. 7F shows stages in a deep raising, Fig. 7G the use of a cranked horse for an incurved raising.

A raised vessel still needs further hammering to give perfection of form and surface. It is annealed, pickled and scoured perfectly clean. A stake, or head, polished smooth, as nearly as possible the actual curve of the inner side of the raising, is fixed in vice or horse; the raising is held on it and hammered—"planished"—evenly with a flat hammer polished to a mirror surface (Fig. 7H).

The craftsman's skill and sense of form are all important. Complete accuracy may be reached but an insensitive man will never make an interesting lively shape. No mechanical process can approach hand-planishing in the rich beauty of form and surface coming from the facets made by each hammer-blow merging into the whole.

(To be concluded)



8.—PORRINGER. ABOUT 1670. Body and cover show the finest qualities of raised and hammered form. The delightful simplicity of the contours is admirably contrasted with the different qualities of the cast handles, knob, and turned foot. The "chased" decoration adds interest without detracting from the beauty of the form



## THE PROSPECT BEFORE US—VI

## BUILDING PROBLEMS IN DAMAGED TOWNS

By STANLEY C. RAMSEY

**T**HE rebuilding in connection with the blitzed towns and cities is going to present problems which will exercise all the wisdom of our administrators, both national and local, and designers for many years to come.

A town may be viewed as a gigantic corporate business on the adequate functioning of which will depend the success and happiness of the citizens. But there is more to it than this; no town which is only "efficient" can be said to fulfil its function adequately. Beauty must go hand in hand with convenience.

The damage resulting from enemy action varies as from town to town; in some cases it is concentrated and in others sporadic, ranging in degree from the destruction of one or two buildings to large but scattered areas. So that no two problems are alike but all present opportunities for the skilful planner.

The replacement of war-damaged areas in many cases demands long-term development plans which should have been promulgated even if there had been no war. Towns and cities can be viewed as entities, much like individuals, with characters of their own, and it should be the aim of the designer to preserve and develop this character.

## The Example of Canterbury

**T**O illustrate my argument I cannot do better than quote a passage from the Report prepared by Dr. Holden and Mr. Enderby for their Canterbury Town Planning Scheme:—"In the case of Canterbury the planner cannot fail to be impressed with the beauty and magnitude of the Cathedral and this will inevitably be a dominant feature in almost every aspect of the city; its great scale, seen over the tops of the relatively low buildings, giving a general

impression with which one would not wish to interfere. The charm and intimacy of the narrow streets must be preserved regardless of the restrictions to planning so imposed, while the city walls and many other ancient and historic buildings will also determine details of the lay-out. These restrictions are welcomed as basic factors in the plan. Preservation of past glories is one thing; provision for modern needs quite another. The harmony of the two—even in a Cathedral city—is to be attained not by ignoring modern developments, but by encouraging the neighbourliness and dignity of sane and orderly building and the avoidance of flashy mannerisms." How skilful the authors of the Canterbury Scheme have been in the working out of their project can only be appreciated by a large-scale review which would be outside the scope of this article. The accompanying illustrations, however, afford an excellent example of how they have seized their opportunities. By clearing an area of old buildings which had been the victim of enemy action they have by clever adaptation of their plan not only provided a desirable open space but opened up a view of the Cathedral.

The question of style is all important and the adage "that all good things can live harmoniously together" is nowhere better exemplified than at Canterbury. From the lath and plaster gabled buildings of mediæval times to the brickwork of the late Georgian, all types of buildings live in a happy juxtaposition. Each age has made its own contribution, and yet the effect is singularly beautiful, for a tradition has been observed and followed, the tradition of neighbourliness resulting in an appropriate scale and an avoidance of the incongruous.

Coventry presents an entirely different problem from Canterbury. The centre has

suffered very severe damage, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott who is charged with the rebuilding of the Cathedral has produced a scheme which not only provides for the rehabilitation of the Church but enlarges its scope to lay a wider and more significant emphasis on its function; while the industrial, commercial and domestic problems have been squarely faced by Mr. Gibson, the City architect.

Southampton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Hull all afford separate and distinct problems with which the various planners entrusted with the destinies of these cities have had to cope. London on the other hand is not one problem but many, and the London Plan prepared by Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Mr. Forshaw is magnificently comprehensive, setting out, as it does, lines of development which will undoubtedly inspire and guide many generations of town planners.

## The Neighbourhood Idea

**T**HEY have familiarised us with two new concepts—that is, new to the general public—the "Neighbourhood Unit" and the "Precinct." Both concepts have been criticised by town planners and sociologists; but in the main the criticisms have been favourable, directed in their application to the particular problems of rebuilding and not merely negative. London, that is the County of London, consists of two Cities, the City of London and the City of Westminster, surrounded by a vast mass of bricks and mortar engulfing numerous towns and villages in the course of its vast growth. These towns and villages are in essence neighbourhood units. Kensington, Chelsea, Hampstead, Highgate and many other names conjure up visions of quiet retreat and a distinctive unity, and the neighbourhood unit does



CANTERBURY: PRESENT VIEW OF WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL



SUGGESTED OPENING UP OF THE VIEW BY REPLACING DAMAGED PROPERTY BY A LIMITED OPEN SPACE

"The harmonising of past glories and modern needs is to be attained by encouraging neighbourliness and orderly building."—From *The Canterbury Town Planning Scheme*, by Dr. Thomas Holden and Mr. H. M. Enderby

offer us attractive prospects of creating new neighbourhoods in place of those which have, in the course of years, become obsolescent or have been destroyed in either part or whole by enemy action.

It would however, it is submitted, be a grave mistake to have too rigid and standardised "units" repeating themselves with monotonous reiteration throughout our towns and cities. The result could only be mass-produced towns in place of mass-produced houses. The genius of the hour and the place will indicate the appropriate treatment, and the actual fashioning will depend on the ability of the designer or designers to give adequate, and we hope at times inspired, interpretation to the needs of the community.

These neighbourhoods must not only have neighbourliness as an essential ingredient of their individual compositions, but must be neighbourly as regards each other, and the region as a whole. The separatism of an exclusive pride must be exorcised in favour of a wider and more sympathetic vision.

So too with the treatment of our precincts. In a highly mechanised civilisation such as ours, with an ever-increasing stress on urgency and speed, we feel an ever-increasing need, not only of separate buildings for thought and meditation, but of whole areas given over to some purpose which depends for its effective functioning on quietness and repose.

We have historic examples of such precincts in the London Inns of Court, and in the closes of our Cathedral Cities. Indeed we have for some time been creating such precincts, though we may have not known them by this name, in our Civic Centres such as those of Cardiff and Birmingham, to give but two examples. It is well to define our objectives—for without definition there is no reality—but again, as with our neighbourhood units, we should avoid too rigid and monotonous an application of ideas and principles, which, however excellent in themselves, may become so standardised as to partake of the nature of that very mechanisation which it should be our endeavour to subjugate and humanise.

### Civic Societies

CAN our experts, however gifted, by their own unaided efforts produce the kind of cities and towns we ought to have? This is a very delicate subject and it behoves one to walk warily but, writing as an expert myself, I am inclined to doubt it.

There must, besides the experts, be an instructed body of public opinion, and a body of opinion willing to be instructed, devoted to the furtherance of our civic aims.

The various civic societies to be found in so many of our cities and towns, together with such bodies as the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Pilgrim Trust, the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, the Scapa Society, and many others, perform an invaluable service in keeping our civic conscience healthy and active.

When as a young man I first visited France I was fascinated by the French counterpart of our civic societies, known by the towns over which they exercised their benevolent suzerainty. Les Amis de Versailles, Les Amis de Caudebec—a town, alas! requiring very particular friendship and encouragement after its dreadful ravage by war—are two of the names which impressed themselves on my memory.

A civic society should be a society of friends charged with the furtherance of those aims which, originating in the realms of the spiritual, await expression in tangible forms of brick and timber, stone and bronze. No matter how efficient the transport, the health services, the employment agencies and the like, without that affection that, mindful of the practical needs of our towns and cities, yet requires more than these, we shall evolve neither the separate structures nor their combination in the form of civic entities that will be worthy of a high civilisation. "Man cannot live by bread alone"; neither will the most perfect scheme of transport or the purest water supply, important as such things are in themselves, provide all the requisites for his ultimate and highest satisfaction.



SHOPPING CENTRE ON LIVERPOOL CORPORATION HOUSING ESTATE AT SPEKE (L. H. Keay, City Architect.)—By courtesy of Liverpool Corporation

### Planning by Lease Control

BUT supposing we have all the essential services, both of expert and informed public, there is still the need for some machinery that will set the process of reconstruction in motion.

It is hoped that such machinery is provided for in the Town and Country Planning Act which became law last year. Mr. Henry W. Wells, F.S.I., War Damage and Reconstruction Areas Officer to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, in a paper read before the Town and Country Planning School (*Journal of the R.I.B.A.*, October, 1944) set out the advantages, the possibilities, and some of the difficulties inherent in the measure.

Under the attractive title of *Planning by Lease Control* the author gave a comprehensive review of the Bill and indicated as its guiding principle control over land development by the operative powers of a lease:—"It is not surprising to find that in the Town and Country Planning Bill . . . The Government legislators have, perhaps subconsciously, selected as a basic principle the one traditional custom from the muddle of British law relating to land ownership—a custom which has brought about and preserved most of the urban planning of which we can boast. I refer to the leasehold system of land ownership and the custom of granting building leases to developers. The leasehold system, particularly during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, was the instrument of planning by which the dignified squares of London, the lovely terraces of Bath and other examples were created. It has also become an ingenious and effective means of controlling the development once it has taken place.

"In other words it permits the landowner to plan positively and subsequently to control the use to which the buildings are put, and to protect the architecture from irresponsible commercialism."

This was the method of control adopted by the founders of Hampstead Garden Suburb. As a nation we react instinctively to the traditional even when we are, seemingly, most revolutionary. That the principle of control worked surprisingly well at Hampstead is demonstrated not only in the physical appearance of the suburb but by the astonishingly high stability of values maintained through various crises such as the world slump of 1929 and the departure from the gold standard of 1931. At this time properties in the vicinity of the suburb in some cases depreciated as much as from 10 to 25 per cent. of the original cost or selling price, while similar properties in the suburb rarely depreciated more than 5 per cent., and in some cases actually appreciated.

Whether the various Local Authorities can bring about such happy results even with such powers as the Town and Country Planning Act provides remains to be seen.

Theirs is a much more complex problem than is to be experienced by the creators of a

brand-new Garden Suburb or City. As the author of the paper from which I have quoted pertinently points out, they may fail through excess of zeal and too bureaucratic an approach.

### Finance Facilities

A SYMPATHETIC understanding of the needs of the would-be developer and re-developer is all important, and above everything comprehension of the financial implications.

Sooner or later everything is subjected to the test of finance; the adjustment of means to the end. Any Local Authority which decides to deal with its problems of war damage by the machinery provided under the Town and Country Planning Act is enabled to borrow the necessary money from the Public Loans Department, provided always that the Ministry has approved the scheme as a planning unit.

It is understood that the cost of such borrowing, including repayment of the capital sum, will be about 4 per cent. per annum for a period of, say, sixty years. The first two years of such loan will be free of interest, and there will be in certain circumstances an extended period of eight years, also free of interest, for such portions of the scheme as have not been brought into beneficial use. This period of ten years may, under certain conditions, be extended for a further five years, giving a total of fifteen years free of interest.

Local Authorities may also borrow the money necessary for development, or redevelopment, of areas within their control which have not been subjected to enemy action. Such borrowing would not, however, carry any contribution from the Government as in the case of war-damaged areas.

These terms are not ungenerous and should do much to mitigate the hardships of individual cities and towns. So far as they go they provide a means for uniting properties that architecturally should be developed as a unit.

Moreover the need for approval of a scheme by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning before a loan is sanctioned is potentially a protection of the public from bad design and, by an energetic Minister, could be made an instrument for encouraging a high standard of town planning.

Because the Government has afforded these facilities, it does not follow that they are by themselves sufficient. The various schemes will depend for their success, like any other business venture, on the foresight, the energy and above all the courage of their promoters. Finance is not static; in fact it can be and frequently is intensely dynamic for good or evil, according to the use that is made of it. In the truest sense of the word, "enterprise" must be displayed, and as always if properly directed will inevitably reap its just reward.

(The previous articles in this series appeared on May 18 and 25 and June 1, 8 and 22.)



# AIR VIEW OF WIDGEON

By HARALD PENROSE

**T**O watch the life of the countryside and coastline from the air is an endless fascination. The inter-relation of a hundred far-separated facets becomes clear: the greens and browns and vaporous distances of the earth become a pastel-patterned floor to the vast emptiness of sky; the course of rivers and streams is seen governed by the massing of the land; the rolling waste of downland has due relation to meadow and arable; the trend of the present is found governed by the achievements and failures of the past, and, in turn, the intensity of human and animal distribution falls into perspective with these and a hundred other variables.

As I flew through the cold February air, high above East Anglia, I meditated on the ancient scene of broad, ploughed acres and threading dyke and road. Over the faintly veiled olive and dun landscape towering cumulus clouds, floating just above me, cast slow-moving shadows. They were so huge that people on the ground would say: "The sun has gone again," and, buttoning up their coats, would spend the next quarter of an hour awaiting the return of blue skies—but for me the world below was almost wholly sunlit, and the shadows were no more than a series of dull blotches, each covering a dozen of the unending fields I could see spreading farther and farther until they were lost in the misted horizon.

\*\*\*

Presently the dull-hued water of the North Sea came in sight, and I turned the aeroplane across the saltings of the coast. The muddy turf was veined by many crooked water channels and pitted by innumerable boggy holes. From two thousand feet this fringe of water-logged land backed by a narrow sea-wall seemed too frail a barrier to hold the invading ocean from the meadowland within. The sea was palpably so vast a monster, timelessly fretting away this eroded fringe of English shore, that the margin by which man held the safety of his civilisation appeared almost illusory. . . . And then glistening mud banks, slowly silting a river mouth, held a second's attention as my aeroplane droned past, and brought me realisation of the long game of compensation Nature plays.

Soon there was only empty sea below, and the coast was a long low line beyond my port wing tip, fast vanishing as it swept inland to form a wide estuary. To starboard, water stretched bleakly to the dull curve of the horizon. With barely a turn of the head, I could span two thousand square miles of sea—a desolate, ugly waste of water seeming to hold a sullen menace, a hint of angry power, beneath its mud-glazed surface.

Slender white wings caught my eye. Three gulls, far below, were flapping their lazy way towards the nearest spit of shore. I watched the slow semaphoring of their wings until they became obscured by those of my machine. There were no others. My gaze travelled slowly from the empty expanse on my right, around the arc of sea beyond the whirling propeller, until I found another faint line of shore at right angles to the dim coastline on my left. I glanced at the map, and then below. Like black acorns floating on a pond, a string of buoys curved sinuously towards the almost hidden land. A thin unbroken line of yellow foam linked each black dot, marking the edge of the mud-bank of the channel, and I knew I must be midway across the estuary mouth.

\*\*\*

I throttled back and nosed steeply towards the lantern of the outmost buoy. As the aeroplane dropped lower the horizon flattened, and the water engulfed the dim coastline. Buoys grew to fir-cones, and suddenly were huge black cylinders, tilting to the pull of the tide, swept by eddying lines of water. And on the top of the light-buoy a cormorant sat, with wings held stiffly outspread like a sign of piety and hope. As the aeroplane roared up to him he ejected a fish, plunged heavily towards the sea despite his violently beating wings, touched the water for a

few scabbled yards, and then was winging towards the open sea.

I pulled up in a gentle zoom, and the buoys dropped behind. From five hundred feet I studied the water again. Evil and glazed, it was streaked with little swirls and bubbles. Sometimes a patch of weed or a piece of wood or a gull would hold a second's attention. And then, suddenly, I saw seaward of me a cluster of dark forms, and then another, and much farther away was yet another.

In a wide curve the aeroplane was at once circled seawards. I watched intently. Sometimes a few feet apart, more often separated by an interval of perhaps half a mile, were a dozen self-contained groups of duck. They formed a series of irregular circles, each consisting of a score to a hundred or more birds.

\*\*\*

I snapped back the throttle to glide towards them, but made the mistake of steering directly at one of the clusters instead of flying a circuit around the whole group. Before the aeroplane had dropped to within two hundred feet the formation had leapt into the air so quickly that only a series of splashes momentarily disturbing the sea showed that it had not been a simultaneous launching. No other duck but teal or widgeon could be so quick off the water; by their size, and the chestnut head and neck of the drakes, their grey backs fringed with white, I knew them to be widgeon. On fast-flailing wings, necks stretched out, they skimmed low over the water towards the river. As I dropped lower, party after party of the others sprang into the air with a frantic leg thrust and chased them.

With astonishing rapidity they became seven little groups of close-packed black dots, showing for a moment like shadows on the turbid water, and then they had vanished. I stared far up the estuary in their path. Already it had become hard to believe that that emptiness had been populated by duck.

Slowly the aeroplane climbed once more and straightened onto its compass course. The engine echoed through the empty sky. The coast towards which I was heading loomed steadily firmer, and quickly its detail showed clear and bright. There were green fields and dykes and hedges, then roads and a house or two. The primeval threatening sea was no more than gently lapping water on a sandy beach.

Smoke-hazed, a few miles ahead was my destination. Two hours of journeying lay behind me, the rest could be won in a few minutes. I relaxed. There was time in hand for a short exploration of this new coast, and the river whose mouth I had just crossed. Round banked the aeroplane at right angles to the course it had held, and I began to watch the landscape of dyke-patterned fields, and the tussocked creeks and mud-flats of the estuary shore.

Now and again birds would fly up from reeds and saltings. There were curlews and gulls by the score—brown birds moving with fast wing-beat, white wings fanning and stroking the air with a lighter grace. And among the soft mud I knew there would be heron and red shank and oyster-catchers, and, perhaps, I might even spot geese.

\*\*\*

Thus the miles slipped by, the estuary closed tighter, and soon became a broad tidal river, edged with green-stained mud. From 800 feet I could see, beneath the water, the winding main channel and the widely fluctuating depths of the shallows, with here and there a hump of mud exposed.

My eye followed the wide gash of silky brown the river made in the green countryside. Except for the rough fringe of the water's edge, ordered field and copse began to replace the rough uncultivated ground, and presently trees were reaching to the river banks. It was then that I saw a great curving line, shaped like a dark eyebrow, stretching full half across the river. Duck! Widgeon! A thousand, perhaps two thousand strong, they were the biggest fleet of wildfowl I had ever seen.

The engine's growl died abruptly to a whistling hum as I snapped back the throttle and pulled up the nose to decrease speed as near to the stall as I dared. On a quarter-mile radius the aeroplane was cautiously circled wide of the birds. I lifted my goggles, and the cold wind whipped my eyes as I stared.

There they were—an animated carpet of birds! Some floated motionless, others paddle energetically backwards and forwards, making a threading, constantly changing pattern. A few had head tucked under wing or were preening others stood stretching on their tails, water eddying from their tramping feet as they vigorously flapped their pinions. I could imagine the vast whistling "whee-oo, whee-oo" of the drakes and the purring of the ducks that came from this animated, gregarious company. Bird after bird made a dark centre to a few square feet of rippled water as the phalanx drifted bodily with the slow tide.

\*\*\*

I started another circuit. The long line of duck had altered slightly—was slowly altering all the time, I began to recognise. And then a cascade of silver splashes at the extreme tip suggested the reason—more and more widgeon were showering from the sky. When a minute later another group arrived I saw them make a half circuit so that they could land into the light wind, and then, with wings held stiffly spread and tail wide and depressed, they slanted steeply to the water. It was easy to see the check to their speed, at the last moment, as they moved their wings fully forward in order to rotate the bodies upward—and then, with a splash and a little bow-wave they had settled, had reefed wings, and were preening their feathers. Other waterfowl also were near: a company of sheldrake, distinctive with bars of rufous and white, and a flotilla of mallard who steered an aloof, middle course between these and the widgeon.

It was then that I frightened every bird in the river. Intent on watching the duck I forgot for a second, my extremely low airspeed. I pulled back on the control column a little too eagerly in an endeavour to keep my turn closer to the birds—and the machine shuddered and dropped its nose like a stone. Stalled! Instantly I eased the control column forward, centred the rudder and opened the throttle. The engine spluttered, then roared into life. The river seemed to be flinging itself up at me, and I was aware only of the sickening wait for the controls to become effective, and of duck filling the air space between aeroplane and water. Flailing wings everywhere, swirls of water where the widgeon had leapt up—and then smooth water again, the glistening mud-banks, the queer tilt of the swinging landscape, and the aeroplane's nose lifting, lifting, as it flattened and levelled. In a split second it was skimming the water to freedom, climbing to the safety of the skies.

\*\*\*

A little shakily I glanced down the great stretch of river. A dark pulsing cloud, disappearing low over the green water, was my last glimpse of the widgeon. I turned the aeroplane's nose away from them towards the goal I had deserted ten minutes before, and began to climb. East Anglia slowly spread wider below me, and, far beyond the round tip of the starboard wing, the sea made a misty brown smudge across the horizon. I looked over my shoulder. There was the river—no longer an endless stretch of water, kingdom of many thousand wildfowl, but dwarfed to a glinting notch set in a frozen patchwork of small green and brown fields. Nothing could be more inanimate. Yet somewhere widgeon in a great formation were winging their way to an emptier, safer place where there was no disturbance to their mode of life. . . . And then I recollected that everywhere beneath the husk was life, and in a few more minutes I would land, be talking and laughing with my friends as we sat by the fire—and the widgeon and the empty sea, the loneliness as well as the adventure of flying, would seem no more than a dream remembered on waking.



# DOES THE MOON AFFECT TREES?

By ALEXANDER L. HOWARD

**I**N all ages mystery has surrounded the waxing and waning of the moon, and the mystery is still unsolved. In this article it is proposed to consider the influence which the moon may exert on the rise and fall of sap, especially in trees.

First let us glance at the wide field of enquiry opened by considering the effect of the moon on the animal and vegetable world. Professor Andrade sends me the following:—

"There is, or was, a belief that oysters and crabs vary in condition with the moon. In *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, 1667, here is a list of answers returned by Sir Philiberto Vernatti 'resident in Batavia in Java Major, to certain enquiries sent hither.'

"Q. 7. Whether those Creatures that are in these parts plump and in season in the full Moon, are lean and out of season in the new, find it contrary in the East Indies."

"A. I find it so here by Experience at Batavia, in oysters and crabs."

Further, according to Chevreul "Robert Fludd signale la sympathie de l'écrevisse et de l'âtre avec la lune."

There can be no question that the minds of men are greatly affected by the moon. So-called civilised people pay little attention to the matter, but with the native, generally considered uncivilised, the contrary is the case; he notices and perhaps exaggerates its significance. Nor is this the only matter in which he apparently possesses knowledge denied to us. It has been recognised by travellers and military officers in Africa, for instance, that some form of wireless communication has been practised by the natives. In a pamphlet entitled *Wireless Telegraphy* by Professor Richard Kerr, and sponsored by Sir William H. Preece, it is stated that certain Egyptians in Cairo knew of the death of General Gordon in Khartoum, some 1,000 miles distant, in such a short space of time that it was impossible for the news to have been received by any known means of communication: other similar accounts have been recorded.

Native people have a far more intimate knowledge of the medicinal and useful qualities of grasses, herbs and trees, besides strange instincts which they seem to possess regarding movements of people, camels, horses and other animals, direction and distances. An experienced Arabian traveller said to me: "If you were to ask an 'educated' youth to name at any given spot which was north, south, east and west, quite possibly he could not do so, but the average uneducated Arab boy would answer correctly on the instant." This and other equally interesting matters I shall leave to those who study them far more than I have done.

My own observations are limited to the study of the rise and fall of sap in trees in climates moderate and tropical. So far as our deciduous trees are concerned it is roughly true that the fall of the sap begins with the fall of the leaf, and rises again just before the leaves reappear. After this time does the waxing and waning of the moon affect the further growth throughout the year?

Three hundred years ago, when ships were built of wood, great interest was shown and much argument ensued as to the best time for timber to be felled. Arthur Bryant in his book *Samuel Pepys, The Saviour of the Navy*, tells us:

"In 1687 Mr. Secretary Pepys, who had been beguiling his leisure hours by reading Dr. Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, had been struck by a passage describing the method of felling timber in that remote country. This differed from that in use in the royal forests of the south, where the trees were cut in the spring as soon as the sap was up and subsequently bark't as they lay prostrate. But it seemed that the wise men

of Staffordshire from time immemorial had bark't their trees in the spring and left them standing throughout the summer, to fell them in the late autumn, when the juices that bred worm and decay were no longer active, and the cut saplings able to endure without decay as long as the heart of the tree.

In reading this passage Pepys recalled that King Charles I's *Sovereign of the Seas* had been built of northern timbers, and that to this fact "that extra degree of lastingness" observable in some of her beams (for the ship was still in commission after half a century's service) might be imputed. Accordingly he got Dr. Plot, who was a fellow member of the Royal Society, to prepare a paper for the royal eye on the most seasonable time for felling timber.

I do not agree with Dr. Plot; after long experience I have come to the conclusion that Winter-felled oak is the best. Any process of stripping the bark must be performed after the sap has begun to rise, and, if stripping is done while the tree is standing, the quality of the wood, whether felled at time of stripping, or one year later, is impaired in soundness and durability.

About the rise and fall of sap in evergreen

forests of British and Spanish Honduras, Nicaragua, Cuba and elsewhere in the West Indies. He says:—

"At one time during my residency in Spanish Honduras, between the years 1903 and 1908, I determined to see if there was anything in connection with the felling of the prima-vera tree which had an effect upon its marketability. I had heard the natives say that any timber should be fallen 'in the dark of the moon.'

"Like many, I at first charged it to superstition; but, being faced with the inexplicable fact that the fly-worm seemed to attack some trees more savagely than it did others, I determined to see if there was not something beyond superstition in the common saying of the native. Consequently, I selected two prima-vera trees standing side by side and apparently of equally vigorous growth and identical condition. One of these trees I had fallen in the early part of the month, at which time the moon was on the increase, and the other in the latter part of the same month, when the moon was on the wane.

"I allowed these two trees to remain for some three weeks after the first had been fallen, and then visited them. One tree, the one fallen



A MAHOGANY CAMP IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

trees grown in our own country little is known, and in relation to trees belonging to tropical countries we have no knowledge at all. In the former case we can accurately count the annual rings denoting the growth of the tree: in the latter, while suggestions have been made, the actual period of growth is unknown, and here I think the native is better informed.

About 20 years ago very large shipments of mahogany logs were marketed with great success in Liverpool and London. One shipment from Lagos and Benin was outstanding, both for the high standard of quality and for the condition in which it arrived. Its success encouraged the shipper to make an attempt to double or treble the output, but it was later noticed that both in quality and condition the wood had seriously deteriorated. The logs were badly split and moisture oozed from the ends of the wood, which was also discoloured. Without any knowledge of the circumstances I thought the trees had been cut at the wrong time, and upon being asked for an opinion gave this reply. Enquiries elicited the fact that whereas the trees in the earlier shipments had been cut under native supervision, in the waning of the moon, the later shipments had been felled without distinction. I sought information on the point from an expert I knew, Mr. J. C. Wickliffe, who had worked in the

last, as I recall it, showed a ring of congealed sap (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick) between the sap and the heart-wood, and it had been attacked but little by the fly-worm (or pin-worm, as it is usually called). The other tree showed no congealed sap, and had been very savagely attacked by this fly.

"To my mind, this indicated that the sap in at least some of the trees of the tropics travelled up and down at least once a month, and while up in the tree, provided, when such tree was felled, the condition of the wood after which the fly-worm sought. I might mention that the removal of the bark from this tree in which the sap was up, and which the fly had so vigorously attacked, disclosed a fermented condition which was not apparent in the other tree. It was evidently this stage of fermentation of the sap in the wood which the fly sought."

After writing this to me Mr. Wickliffe visited the West Coast of Africa, and on his return he confirmed my view as to the West African mahogany. While one practical experiment, such as Mr. Wickliffe's, should not be considered conclusive, my experience suggests that it demands investigation. It may well be that in both moderate and tropical climates the flow of the sap is affected by the waxing and waning of the moon.



1.—CHURCH AND MANOR HOUSE FROM THE NORTH-EAST

## ASTHALL MANOR, OXFORDSHIRE

THE HOME OF MRS. HARDCASTLE

*Built about 1620 by Sir William Jones, a Welsh lawyer, and restored thirty years ago by Lord Redesdale*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

IN that haunted valley of the Windrush between Witney and Burford *les neiges d'antan* lie thick in the hollows: Minster Lovell, Asthall, Swinbrook, Widford—old places of enchanting beauty but mysterious, their history deep buried and lost. The last Lovell disintegrated into dust two

hundred years ago when they opened up the secret chamber in the castle and saw him for a brief moment seated at the table at which he had died of starvation when the Tudors came in. The Fettiplaces at Swinbrook lie on their shelves in the church like mummies, their great house now a depression

in the pastures sloping to the river near Widford, where the tiny Saxon church has a Roman pavement. On the wold south of Asthall is a great barrow beside the line of Akeman Street, which crosses the Windrush just below, in a place where long rushes and ruffled willows among the lush meadows speak the river's lovely name. Overlooking it from the hillside is the grey gabled manor house hard by the church, the two buildings grouping into a picture unsurpassed in that land of pictorial scenes. The garden adjoins the church garth where Cotswold sculptors have set some of their richest monuments, and within the church is the ornate Gothic tomb of a forgotten princess—the sleeping beauty of this vale of oblivion.

Some say she is Alice Corbet, the mistress of King Henry I—one of the lesser-known courtesans of antiquity; others, with more probability and supported by the date of the monument's workmanship, Margaret, widow of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans and grandson of King John. How this lady, if it be she, came to be entombed in a chapel specially added to this remote little church might throw more light than seems at present obtainable on the early history of the manor. Her husband had been buried in a site befitting his father's European renown at Hailes Abbey in Gloucestershire in 1300 and in life had possessed, besides the castles of Oakham, Wallingford, Berkhamsted, and Knaresborough, the Honour of St. Valery consisting of manors widely scattered over Oxfordshire. But Asthall was not part of the Honour and may more probably (I have not been able to check this) have been the Lady Margaret's own inheritance from her father, Richard de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester; for the Earls of Gloucester were lords of the manor of near-by Burford. The tomb (Fig. 13) has been much restored but seems to have always been of thoroughly bad design, decadent "Decorated," its components out of



2.—THE GATEWAY FROM THE VILLAGE





3.—THE WINDRUSH AT ASTHALL



4.—A PERFECT PICTURE OF AN OLD ENGLISH MANOR PLACE. The east front from the churchyard





John Piper

5.—A LITTLE MASTERPIECE OF COTSWOLD SCULPTURE. Tomb of Harman Fletcher



6.—THE BARN ROOM AND COVERED PASSAGE ADJOINING THE HOUSE TO THE SOUTH

scale and meaningless, but a historical curiosity. How much more pleasing is Mr. John Piper's fine photograph (Fig. 5) of the sarcophagus of Harman Fletcher, died 1730. The sculptured decoration looks fifty years earlier, and the vaulted top surmounted by urns is an even older sepulchral memory, of the "hearse" or arched framework of iron, bearing candles, anciently set over the embalmed corpse or deceased's effigy.

Of what happened to Asthall in the centuries following the Countess of Cornwall's death I have been able to dig up nothing at all, until Sir William Jones (1566-1640) comes along. He it was who built the present manor house in James I's reign. A Welshman from Carnarvonshire who prospered at Lincoln's Inn, he was knighted in 1617 when he was made chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. In 1620 he resigned this appointment and returned to England where he received various high legal and administrative appointments, and about the same date married, as his second wife, the daughter of a certain Thomas Powys of Abingdon, widow of Robert Hovenden the great Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford. This connection

with the county may well have been responsible for Jones acquiring a property within it and probably gives the rough date of his building the house. Sir William was something of an antiquary, for Hearne in his *Curious Discourses* prints a paper on the early Britons read by him to the Society of Antiquaries in Elizabeth's reign, and describes him as "a person of admirable learning particularly in municipal laws and British antiquities." His daughter, or possibly grand-daughter, took Asthall to the 1st Earl of Scarborough by marriage, after which it was bought in 1688 by Sir Edmond Fettiplace and added to that family's adjoining Swinbrook estate.

The strange tale of that celebrated Oxfordshire family, that ended through the death by apoplexy of Charles Fettiplace at the Bull Inn in Burford in 1805, will be related another time when we walk across the fields to Swinbrook. In 1810 that estate was bought by John Mitford, 1st Baron Redesdale, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who had inherited Batsford Park, across the Gloucestershire border, and added the name of Freeman of that place to Mitford. His

collateral descendant, the late Lord Redesdale of whom Sargent painted a famous portrait, inherited these estates in 1886. In 1916 his son, the present Lord Redesdale, sold Batsford and wished to move to Swinbrook, where, however, there was no suitable house since the great mediæval hall of the Fettiplaces had been demolished. But Asthall, then in the market, was bought and so reunited with Swinbrook, and Mr. C. E. Bateman commissioned to repair Sir William Jones's manor house. The builders employed were Groves of Shipton under Wychwood whose connections with Cotswold building go back to the seventeenth century.

The house is a U in plan, with the wings and court facing westward up the wooded slope on which an effective informal garden was laid out overlooking the house and the great view across the valley. The east front, towards the church (Fig. 4) is a typical Cotswold composition of four gables, with a fifth added at the north end. The original flanking gables have battlemented bow windows of the kind found all over Gloucestershire and the adjoining region. No better picture of an old English manor place could



7.—THE HALL FORMED OUT OF TWO ROOMS, AND (8) ONE OF ITS TWO FIREPLACES

9.—GAINSBOROUGH. *SAND-GETTERS*10.—IBBETSON. *WINTER SCENE*

be found than that formed here by church, house, yews, and tombs as seen from the churchyard.

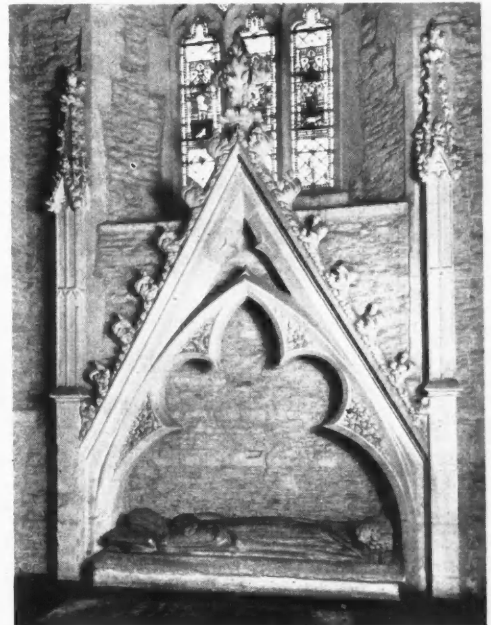
Considerable alterations and additions were cleverly made. The archway, for instance, by which the house is approached from the village (Fig. 2), is of this time. The design of the oak gates is one that is always satisfactory and here frames the view of the house under the arch. The biggest undertaking was the conversion of the barn adjoining the house to the south into a big library-music-dance room, with four bedrooms over it, and its joining to the old house by a covered passage (Fig. 6). At the same time a new entry was made by a porch built in the S.W. corner of the court, and a single long

11.—JAN STEEN. *A VILLAGE KERMESE*

room was formed out of two occupying the ground floor in the middle of the house (Fig. 7). It has the two fireplaces, one at each end, of which that illustrated in Fig. 8 is characteristic early 17th-century Cotswold classic.

Lord and Lady Redesdale and their family, then children, lived at Asthall till 1926 when the present Swinbrook House, after much alteration, became their home and Asthall was sold. The property was bought by the late Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, who till his death in 1941 continued the improvements, furnishing the house with its present well shown contents. He also inherited from his grandfather a small collection of oil paintings of outstanding quality. Gainsborough's *Sand-getters* (Fig. 9) is an important and

admirable example of his picturesque landscape. The *Winter Scene* by Ibbetson (Fig. 10), though on a different level as a work of art, is among that charming painter's most attractive pictures. Old Crome's painting of his birthplace (Fig. 12) is another notable work, different from most of that master's, with quite a modern reliance on pattern and a lovely texture in the rendering of the mellow creamy plaster surface of the house. Lastly there is a first-rate *Kermesse* scene by that ever cheerful but also superbly capable old master, Jan Steen (Fig. 11). To find these works in a house with the picturesque and romantic qualities of Asthall Manor completes the visitor's contentment.

12.—OLD CROME. *THE ARTIST'S BIRTHPLACE*

13.—TOMB OF MARGARET, COUNTESS OF CORNWALL (MID-FOURTEENTH CENTURY)



# THE ROBINS' THREAT DISPLAY

By DR. M. S. WOOD



IN FULL THREAT DISPLAY

(Right) THE CEREMONIAL OR COURTSHIP FEEDING OF THE ADULT HEN ROBIN BY THE COCK



**L**ONG before Mr. David Lack published his original and painstaking study on the Life of the Robin I was already very much interested, as I suspect were many others, in the strange poses and posturings occasionally affected by this familiar bird. At such times it was easy to see that the robins were in a state of intense excitement, but I then thought this was due to the ecstasies of courtship, or to the jealousy aroused by the approach of a rival. I did not fully realise, if I realised at all, the vital significance of territory. I made many partially successful attempts to photograph these emotional outbursts of the robin, but it was not until I read Mr. Lack's book that I made a serious effort to obtain pictures of different robins defending their chosen territories by means of what is now known as the "threat display." It is astonishing to what heights of emotional fervour some robins will work themselves and, incidentally, how absurd to the onlooker the more vehement of these antics appear.

At the beginning of 1944 I thought myself fortunate in that I had no fewer than six different robins all regularly visiting my bird-table for food. As long as the weather remained cold

there seemed to be little friction, but before the end of February, when the birds had definitely formed into three pairs, there was a good deal of rather mild displaying. My bird-table seemed to be in a sort of no-man's land, bordering on all three of the territories. Of these six robins, both individuals of one pair and at times the cock of another pair, followed me about in the garden and would all take food readily from my hand. The remaining cock was very wild, more like a Continental than a British robin. Perhaps because my bird-table seemed to be regarded as more or less neutral territory, none of these robins was ever very violent in display. The three hens were particularly mild. As a rule, they appeared too busy with domestic affairs to bother about infringements of territory.

Less than a hundred yards away from my

garden, on a bank in a rather dark wood, another pair of robins built a nest. These birds, both male and female, were exceptionally violent in their reactions to trespassers, the cock especially being always very much in evidence. At the approach of another robin he at once began to display. With mincing steps he strutted up and down, his open beak and partly spread tail pointing directly upwards, the feathers of his throat ruffled, the red breast flaunted, his body swaying quickly and jerkily from side to side. At the same time he sang fierce snatches of song.

So far as I could see these impassioned efforts at intimidation were always successful, without resort to an actual conflict, but when the trespasser flew off the displayer would often dart after him. On a number of occasions he caught up and collided with the retreating robin in mid-air, the impact of their tiny bodies being distinctly audible. I must admit that neither pursuer nor pursued seemed in any way incommoded by these encounters.

As already mentioned, I rarely walked about my garden without having at least one robin in close attendance. By producing an occasional scrap of food from time to time, it was generally easy to lead the bird into territory owned by another pair. I could thus elicit a display of some sort almost at any time, but getting good photographs was, I found, a very different matter. In spite of having so many favourable opportunities, besides trying different methods, including a mirror and a stuffed robin, I must confess I never succeeded in depicting satisfactorily the fine frenzy of a really vigorous display. I think it will require a cinematograph camera to do that. The milder types of display, particularly at the beginning when the rival was some distance away, were comparatively easy. Then some robins when displaying stand momentarily in a trance-like attitude, which gives the photographer a good opportunity.

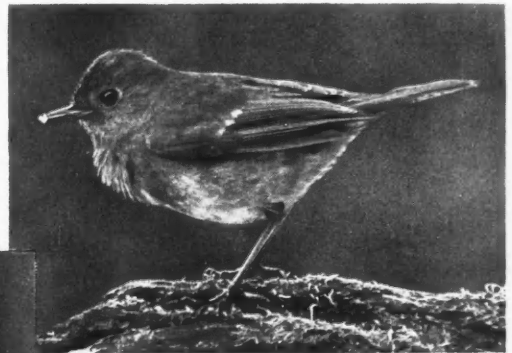
Friends have told me that they have often seen robins displaying to other species of birds. I used to think so, too, but now I am very doubtful. Whenever I see the first hint of a display, usually evidenced by a ruffling of the throat and crown and often by a low but vehement burst of song, I always look round



ROBIN BEGINNING THREAT DISPLAY APPARENTLY AT BLUE TIT, ACTUALLY AT ANOTHER ROBIN (ON BIRD TABLE)



(Left) IN DISPLAY

(Right) BEGINNING A  
DISPLAY WHILE STILL  
ENJOYING A MEAL(Below) WITH WIDE OPEN  
BEAK POINTING DIRECTLY  
UPWARDS

to another robin and only rarely do I fail to find one.

I once took a photograph on my bird-table of a robin apparently commencing to display to a blue tit. At the click of the shutter the blue tit darted off, but the robin continued its display just as before. I then saw on a box fence some 20 yards distant another robin puffing out its breast and showing every sign of aggression.

Such incidents I later found to be by no means uncommon. Another point. Is it not possible that, sometimes, when a robin begins to display it is stimulated into doing so by hearing the angry, almost sibilant display song of a trespasser, a song perhaps too high-pitched, or too distant, for the human ear, but well within

the range of a bird? I have certainly had reasons for thinking so. Again, I have secured photographs of robins quarrelling with other species of birds, but when they were thus engaged I never saw a sign of the display.

Although I was not satisfied with my display pictures, I was distinctly lucky to get a photograph of the ceremonial feeding of the adult hen robin by the cock. This "courtship-feeding," as Mr. Lack calls it, appears to cause much pleasurable excitement, particularly to the hen. Often when urgently soliciting her mate for food she could herself obtain plenty without effort. In any case, the amount he gives her is almost negligible. As Mr. Lack emphasises in his book, the whole procedure seems to be symbolic rather than useful.

## HILL PARTRIDGES

TO many people nowadays partridge shooting means simply partridge driving, and, although such as are blessed with the two essentials to the process—abundant stocks and a correspondingly wide acreage—will grant that their less favoured brethren do still, because they must, walk up their birds in the old time-honoured way, they will possibly demur at the suggestion that dogs have ever lot or part in the performance. Pointers for partridge shooting, they may say, belonged to the era of tall-hatted, chokered gentlemen with muzzle-loading guns.

But I am no Rip Van Winkle of the eighteen-sixties. Just as there are grouse moors which never have and never will lend themselves to driving, so there are certain partridge haunts where good steady dogs are even in these days indispensable to bag-filling. On the rolling "prairie-lands" of grass and scrub that fringe many of our mountains the hillside partridge makes his home and can be trusted, before he gives his pursuer best, to lead him as merry a dance as any bird that flies. For hereabouts you do not find "a partridge under every turnip"; the hill birds are not a prolific species, and it is precisely because the accurate marking down of a few scattered coveys over a vast area of rough broken ground is virtually impossible that canine assistance so often proves invaluable.

They are active pedestrians, these partridges, and even though, as probably you trustfully assume, you have them well located, you may religiously perambulate and quarter and half moon fifty acres of lush grass and soaking swedes to find at long last that they have tricked you all ends up. So, while you do not ask your dogs to set birds in the accepted sense, by indicating the approximate position of the restless coveys, they will save you a deal of possibly unprofitable walking.

\*\*\*

Were I to say, then, that in pursuit of these elusive specimens a couple of energetic guns and dogs may anticipate sheer, unadulterated fun, that would be true. And were I to say that they may also count on several hours of really hard work that would be true also. For the moor edge partridge has a streak of cunning, which is not so characteristic of his low-grown relative. He does not fly far, but

he has the knack of avoiding just those spots of cover in which you would almost put your little all on finding him. And when he has lured you well into the rough, with an empty gun, preparatory to negotiating a bramble-tangled hedge, he delights in skipping through it with the agility of a long-legged pheasant, to rise twenty yards on the other side, and give you battle again just as soon as you are minded to follow him.

\*\*\*

But that is at once the charm and vexation of this game of hide-and-seek. In theory it is so delightfully simple. All you have to do, according to the text-books, is to keep well in line, pushing coveys as they rise confidently at intervals into close cover ahead, where you will catch up with them again. That, more often than not, is a delicious day-dream, for, waking to stern reality you find either that the cover belts aforesaid have been indecently denuded or, alternatively, that the few coveys, having breakfasted therein, have tumbled prematurely to your tactics. They are watching the manoeuvres with intense interest, from various vantage points athwart your boundaries. And they are far too wide awake to be approachable direct.

This is precisely where the dog comes in, though he must be trained to the peculiar type of strategy. Out he goes skirting that boundary fence to come slowly diagonally up wind on the partridges. Then, if the ruse succeeds, you will get some crossing shots at birds the size of sparrows thirty-five yards up and racing on the wind.

If you are unlucky, off you go again. Boundarywards, your quarry leads you every time, leaving you with a thirst unquenchable and muttering evil words, for this steady perambulation over rough country finds out the weak spots in those approaching middle-age. With indecent frequency those dykes deny the successful issue of a stalk, but not always. And when by the sweat of your brow you at last defeat so skilful and plucky an opponent, you derive a very lively satisfaction.

There is one familiar stretch on which I am not at all sure that the impromptu drive is not even better fun. There is, of course, none of the precise routine of up-country driving. Nor will many birds be persuaded in the right

direction, but an odd duck and snipe and even an old curlew may come asking for trouble, and get it. There is just comfortable room for six guns in a valley formed by hill spurs, some behind the enormous gorse bushes which are a feature of this country and others sheltered by hurdle butts on the marsh itself which stretches a good mile away to the eastward. The left flank is bounded by the river, and the whole expanse is as flat as your hand, broken only by belts of rushes, odd patches of scrub and tiny cultivated plots, and then gorse and rushes again. As you sit patiently waiting for the first surprise packet there is a good deal to interest the Nature-lover. An old heron rises from the river bank, and you probably notice with a good deal of surprise that his pace exceeds that of many a seemingly faster bird.

Now the first partridges sweep over the right of the line straight out of the blue; some of them unaccountably pitch a hundred yards ahead of the hurdles, then rise again and break back, while only half a dozen come straight to their undoing. A couple of duck swing over and one only gets away with it; a few snipe test the skill of the professors, as the beaters come gradually closer to a large belt of rough stuff a hundred and fifty yards away.

\*\*\*

Here we catch the bulk of the partridges. One old bird, who has seen much active service, diddle many a beater and rocketed past many a gun gets up to try his luck again. But the delights of matrimony and the pride of fatherhood, the peace and plenty of these secluded marshlands have sapped his energy. He has lost the cunning which has so often saved his neck, and instead of rising he skims like a grouse above the gorse to fall in a crumpled mass.

A couple of his offspring follow his example, but not so his spouse. Profiting by the experience of her children, she turns back over the beaters' heads and is soon a mere speck in the distance. The bag is not much to boast of; perhaps a dozen partridges and about that number of "various." But if you know your ground and are fond of a variety of fancy shots, you will not easily surpass the pleasure of a day like this, though few of these fancy shots are easy and, believe me, you will be sighing for the days when you were in constant practice.

J. B. DROUGHT.

# THE CASE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN

A NOTE ON THE WREN SOCIETY'S EVIDENCE ○ By JOHN SUMMERSON

**E**ARLY this year, the twentieth and final volume of the Wren Society appeared. It contains the index—a really masterly composition of its kind—which unlocks the whole treasury of knowledge comprised in the preceding nineteen volumes: knowledge about Wren, about his architect-contemporaries, his craftsmen and about the 17th-century scene. Even with the index, of course, the Wren Society volumes are rather hard going for the general reader. They do not tell the story of Wren; they merely present the material on which any complete exposition will have to be based. One of these days, perhaps somebody will give us such an exposition. For the moment, one can but salute the Wren Society's twenty-year achievement and point to some of the enticing problems to which the volumes probably hold the more or less final solution.

The central enigma is the artistic stature of Wren himself. Victorian and Edwardian tradition have bequeathed us a cloudy, fulsome and impossible silhouette. There is hardly a building of any importance, built during his lifetime, which has not at some time or another been attributed to him. A couple of fruity swags and some gauged brickwork have been enough to set an attribution going; while any building for which he was officially responsible, from a City church to the Kensington orangery, has been accepted with the utmost confidence as the direct offspring of his fertile brain. Country houses galore have been set down as "probably Wren," and really poor and amateurish buildings have been praised for some alleged connection with the great man.

Optimistic and unthinking adulation of this kind is the most damaging tribute which can be paid to genius. It de-humanises and turns it into a statue—a bad statue—on a conventional pedestal. Wren has suffered terribly from this treatment; so much so that it is surprising that no biographer of the mischievous school has been irritated into a cynical "exposure" of the Wren legend. With sufficient wit and plausibility—and unlimited dishonesty—it could be done.

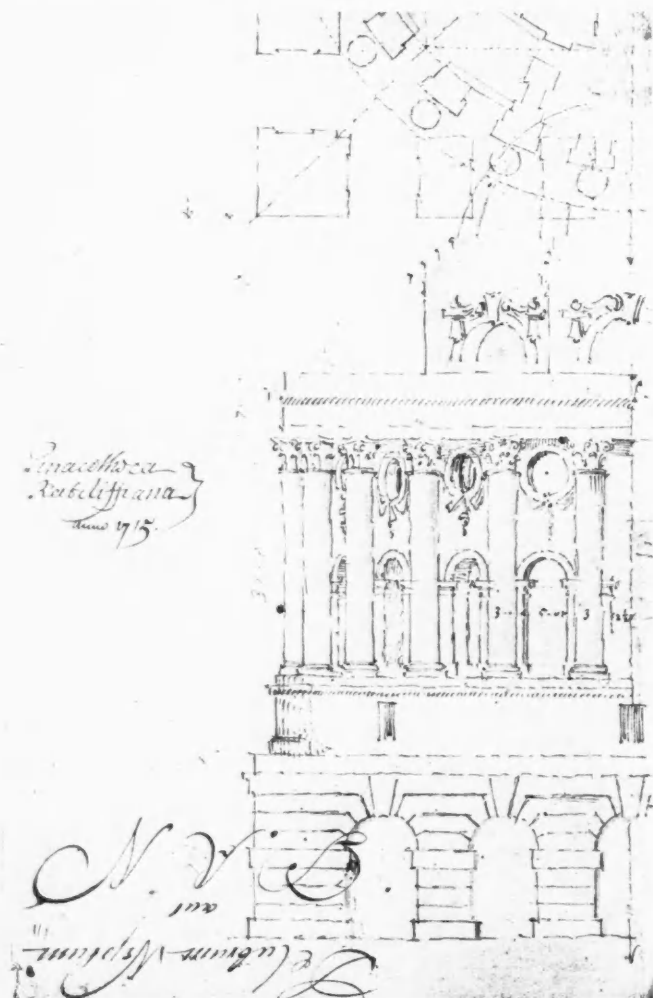
The truth is, of course, that Wren had limitations; in which respect he was like you and me, Beethoven, Plato and Raphael. To anybody who has some acquaintance with his architecture and has perused the Wren Society volumes as they appeared, those limitations are not hopelessly elusive. Wren, we know, had a scientific mind—of the practical rather than the philosophical variety. He was, I suspect, what Dr. Jung would categorise as an "extroverted thinking type." His outlook on life was objective and rational. His personality is singularly clear-cut, and the events of his life, his writings and his drawings all suggest the same psychological characteristics—strength of intellect and intuition, unaccompanied by any great capacity for feeling, and deficient in the reflective resources which belong to the more imaginative type of artist.

Drawings palpably from Wren's own hand provide the most valuable and instructive evidence of all. In the seventeenth century, much could happen between the original conception of a design and its final execution; the architect's control of his subordinates was not as absolute as it is to-day. All sorts of *nuances*

could creep into the detail, while carvers and joiners had considerable latitude. Thus, many of the things which charm us about a Wren building are more the product of the age than of the man. In the drawings, however, we see something of his own personal conceptions, his personal touch, undiluted by the accidents of the executive process.

Of authentic Wren sketches there are comparatively few, but such as there are bear the imprint of his precise, orderly and objective mind. They are very neat: Wren's pencil never runs away with him. Second thoughts are developed as methodically as first thoughts. And in none of the sketches is there more than the faintest feeling for form as such. Although the material he uses is often highly emotional—baroque stuff, with clustered pilasters, heavy attics and ogee roofs—there is no trace of emotion in the touch of the pen, and often enough the design wanders off into utterly pedestrian absurdity. The early design for Hampton Court (Fig. 3) is a fair example of what I mean.

The diagnosis of Wren's mind through the material published by the Wren Society is rendered more exciting and problematic by the juxtaposition of sketches by other hands. In particular there are the sometimes recognisable hands of Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh. Of the conditions of Hawksmoor's association with Wren we know far too little, but I will venture the guess that much of the sensitive modelling which makes the later work so amiable is due to that very wonderful artist. If Wren was typically extrovert, Hawksmoor was his introvert counterpart, and very true to type. As an



1.—HAWKSMOOR. RADCLIFFE CAMERA DESIGN, 1715  
Gibbs Collection, Ashmolean. Wren Society, vol. xvii.



2.—SIR JOHN VANBURGH (?). GREENWICH HOSPITAL, DESIGN FOR CHAPEL. Castle Howard. Wren Society, vol. xvii.



3.—SKETCH ELEVATION FOR ENTRANCE FRONT OF HAMPTON COURT. Sir John Soane's Museum. Wren Society, vol. iv.

architect he developed under the shadow of Wren and worked often under the shadow of Vanbrugh; he was intensely retiring and his personal contribution to the architecture of his time is exceedingly hard to make out. The strain of profound, melancholic grandeur which gradually enters the work emanating from the Surveyor-General's office may or may not have its source in Hawksmoor, but it was certainly Hawksmoor who carried it to its grand conclusion in the work he did under the Church-building Act of 1711.

Again, there is that further engrossing problem of the Vanbrugh-Hawksmoor partnership and here the Wren Society provides one or two remarkable clues. If we set side by side a portion of Vanbrugh's design for a chapel at Greenwich (1703-11) and a comparable portion of Hawksmoor's design for the Radcliffe

Camera (1715) we get a wonderful insight into two very different personalities. Hawksmoor's sketch is extremely sensitive; it glows with a sense of form and mass. Vanbrugh's sketch is a high-spirited, amateur excursion which, one feels, might or might not have resolved itself into effective architecture. Have we, in these two sketches, an indication of the true nature of the Vanbrugh-Hawksmoor equation? That would be too much to expect and the obviously Hawksmoor character of some of the motifs in the Vanbrugh design brings one back to the old problem of the true origin of that noble style which, for the present, must go by the vague but not wholly inappropriate name of "English baroque."

Such are a few of the problems which the Wren Society's volumes suggest and for which they supply the means of elucidation. But only

the means. A vast amount of correlation will be needed to bring the whole of the material into focus. And there is always the possibility of fresh material coming to light. As it is, several known sources have not yet been tapped. The Middle Temple, for instance, possess Wren's drawing for their Cloister; and there is believed to be much documentary data in the archives of the Royal Society. But the Wren Society has dealt with the main corpus of available writings and drawings, and presented the world with a massive foundation on which all future study of our greatest architect and his colleagues can be safely built. Future scholars will have cause to be grateful to those who founded the Society at the bicentenary of Wren's death and, more particularly, to the late Arthur T. Bolton, to whose massive scholarship and careful editing the work owes so much of its value.

## A POST-WAR CHAMPIONSHIP

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

As every golfer knows, the *News of the World* Tournament is to be played at Walton Heath next month and the *Daily Mail* on the Old Course at St. Andrews in September. These will constitute the real rebirth of "big" golf in this country. I am looking forward to watching, though I fear I shall be a rather more immobile golf correspondent than I used to be, searching for stirring incidents at the 17th hole rather than the 11th. Alas that there will no more be poor Peter Lawless, striding round the course some four times a day and always ready to tell the less strenuous of his brethren what happened out at the far end. Still it will be good fun and I hope the warriors will have sufficient ammunition in the way of golf balls with which to do themselves justice.

\*\*\*

Meanwhile we have been considerably anticipated in this matter by Italy, where the championship of Rome took place in May, with a strong cosmopolitan field of competitors, British, American and Italian. A kind friend of mine, serving in Italy, was a member of the Championship Committee and wrote me an air letter at the end of each day's play, telling me briefly what had happened, so that towards the end I was getting quite worked up, though I should have been more so if British hopes had been brighter. Those hopes centred in the illustrious Bobby Locke and he made a bad start and could not quite catch up. My friend was clearly much excited. I have heard of people's enthusiasm getting into their ink, and I got into his pencil to such an extent that I am not sure that I have always deciphered one or two of the names, especially the Italian ones, correctly. However that is a small matter and I will try to pass on something of his day-by-day thrills.

There were, I gather, 200 entries, but there were only five and twenty sets of clubs for them all, so that clubs had to be continually passed on. The sets varied greatly in quality and those who had done a good score in the first round prayed fervently that fortune might allot them some decent clubs in the second. As to balls, there were presumably enough to go round in the same way as did the clubs, but I doubt if they were good ones and they must have grown worse as the days wore on. Here Bobby Locke seems to have had an advantage as he had his own clubs and, in my informant's words, "an adequate supply of reasonable ammunition." I imagine that some of the Italian players, being at home, had their own clubs too, but I am not specifically told. On each of the first two days a hundred competitors played one round of eighteen holes, and the first sixty on the two-days' play qualified to continue the fray. On Wednesday (the third day) there was another round of eighteen holes, which cut down the number of the elect to forty, and on the Thursday the chosen forty played 36 holes. So it was a proper 72-hole championship. Our own Open Champion Dick Burton had entered but could not materialise and, apart from Locke, the chief British hope seems to have been Alan Dailey. His brother was also there and some amateurs of repute such as A. H. Hornby, K. T. Thomson and P. D. Millar. Other names that sound at any rate like golfing ones were MacGregor and Ritchie.

\*\*\*

Now to my daily reports, of which the first one is a little sketchy. "Leading scores up to the time of going to press" were Angelini 73, Mancina 75, Captain Ritchie 76, Major McGregor 78, Sergeant Scott (U.S.A.) 78, and Lieutenant A. D. Locke 78. An almost tearful postscript says "Poor Bobby could not putt," followed by

two exclamation marks, which are certainly justified, for as a rule he is, in our experience here, a deadly and consistent putter. I am further told that he has put on a considerable number of stone (my correspondent suggests five, but this must surely be defamatory), so that we may look for a new figure on our courses.

The second day's report is more illuminating and its writer is becoming more ecstatic. "The old familiar atmosphere is coming back," he cries, "even though the Kummel is Italian and you can hear 'I took three putts on five greens' or 'If I had only put my second on the green,' etc., etc." I am glad he felt so cheerful, for the British news was bad. Alan Dailey took 81, which was clearly the end of him, and K. T. Thomson, an admirable player in his Cambridge days, tore up. The Italian and American scores, on the other hand, were good, the best of them a 70 by Sergeant W. J. Robinson (U.S.A.), an amateur and, as will later appear, a very fine golfer. Private Tom Bolt and Private Sanok, both U.S.A., did 74 apiece, and two Italians, Grappasoni and Croce, did 75 and 77 respectively. I hope I have spelt the former right as he is going to be important, but the pencil here is somewhat blurred and uncertain.

\*\*\*

Now for the third day. The scores for the first 36 holes show that England and Scotland are out of the hunt and South Africa has much leeway to make up. (I think I must write in the present tense as it seems to be more graphic.) Here are some of the early scores, and the list is rather reminiscent of one or two of our Open Championships when British golf was in the doldrums: Bolt (U.S.A.) 146; Robinson (U.S.A.) 147; Angelini (Italy) 147; Sanok (U.S.A.) 149; Mancina (Italy) 151. Robinson



went out in 42 but retrieved himself with 35 home: "he putts with a Schenectady and is obviously a danger." The figure who is to-day "featured" in the report is Bolt, who was playing with Locke. He is very long and sometimes outdrove his partner by 30 or 40 yards. He appears to suffer from the artistic temperament and when he makes a bad shot his clubs "whistle through the air in all directions"; but that is an amiable weakness to which we know Bobby Jones was subject in his youthful days. At any rate Bolt had a piece of luck which ought to have made him serene and happy again. At one hole his drive was heading straight for a ditch when a small Italian boy (whether moved by pity or realising the value of balls or having backed the player, I know not) ran and stopped the ball when in mid career. He was certainly a useful "agency outside the match," and Bolt got the hole in three. Grappasoni does not come into to-day's story and I presume had not finished early enough. My reporter ends with some prophecies, and, if the reader goes on, he will see whether or not

they came true. "All the Italians," he says, "are tiny men but they really do play very well and I suspect one of them will win. I think Bolt will blow up and I am afraid Bobby's too far behind to catch up."

The fourth and last day now dawns, and here are the scores at the end of the third round: Angelini 71—218; Bolt 74—220; Robinson 73—220; Grappasoni 72—221; Mancina 72—223; Locke 72—225. Locke has played really well but "as usual could not putt." Angelini was "erratic but puttied like a god"—home in 33; Bolt "not so tempestuous," with fewer clubs darkening the sky. "I still think," says the reporter "that Italy will hold three out of the first four places and so off I go to watch the last round." I really think he has rather a genius for his job. His excitement is infectious—I am on fire to know what is going to happen. And now after a pause here come the final scores: Grappasoni 69—290; Robinson 71—291; Angelini 74—292; Locke 69—294; Bolt 74—294. Italy, U.S.A., Italy, South Africa and U.S.A.—that is the order. I confess to being

rather sorry Robinson did not win for I should have liked a victory for a p.b. amateur, but he did nobly. Locke was at one time right in the hunt, for he went out in 34 and started home with two threes. Sad to say he sliced out of bounds at the 12th and took a four at the short 13th and so could not do it. The winner is "a short swarthy Italian, an assistant pro., and played beautifully for his 69."

Exactly how good these scores were I do not know since I do not know the course. Here some of my readers may have the advantage of me. At any rate, considering the difficulties of clubs and balls, they seem uncommonly good to me. I am told that the greens were "perfect" and were gradually becoming keener as the wind got up. I only hope I have made this championship sound half such good and exciting fun as my kind friend has made it for me. He has stirred the golf blood in my veins and I must go out and try a putt on my green, which is far from perfect. If I only knew how Grappasoni puttied I would try to imitate his style.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A GOLDEN EAGLET

SIR,—The enclosed photograph (on page 1117) showing a golden eaglet in the eyrie was taken in the Highlands recently.

What exactly is the position of this magnificent bird in the Highlands to-day? It is, in the West, holding its own or may even in some districts be on the increase. But in the Central Highlands it is certainly not holding its own. As is well known, grouse stocks are very low, not only in the Highlands but in the Lowlands, and also on the North of England moors.

It is unfortunately all too easy for a gamekeeper on a Highland moor to say, if his master complains of the scarcity of grouse: "What can you expect when there are eagles about?" Eagles are very large birds and advertise their presence. The harm they do directly to a moor is very small, but it cannot be denied that by frightening the grouse they may spoil a day's sport. The eagle is protected in most Highland counties by Act of Parliament, yet this protection is useless unless it is backed up by protection by those who own the land on which it nests.

It would be unfortunate therefore if landowners felt that this bird was the reason for grouse scarcity and should withdraw the protection they

have hitherto given it, for I am convinced that the golden eagle has nothing to do with the present scarcity of Highland grouse.—SETON GORDON, Upper Duntulm, Isle of Skye.

### THE AQUATIC SPORTS OF DEER

From the Duke of Bedford.

SIR,—Père David's deer, photographs of which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE a few years ago, is a water-loving animal, but in spite of a lifelong acquaintance with the species, I did not realise until the other evening, quite how water-loving it could be! Four young stags, after a friendly sparring match on the bank of a pond, entered deep water where they not only raced and chased one another, but continued sparring, apparently indifferent to the fact that bringing their antlers into play while swimming involved putting their noses under water. At times their high jinks almost reminded one of those of seals rather than deer. At the conclusion of their aquatic sports they gambolled in the shallows and ended up with a playful gallop on dry land.—BEDFORD, Froxfield House, Woburn, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.

### SEND GROVE

SIR,—I was much interested in your recent articles on Send Grove, as, a few years before the war I spent many pleasant days there measuring it up and preparing a scheme for making it habitable for Mrs. Rotha, who owned it before Count Paul Munster. A little work was in fact done to preserve the old coach house, but, to my disappointment, the estate was sold just before the main contract was signed.

I came to the conclusion, after considerable study, that not only the wings had been added but also the centre block on the south front, at the same time or within a few years of each other. This addition probably included the spiral staircase and the beautiful little first-floor vaulted passage and some other remodelling in the original house. This older house was therefore quite small and rather of farm-house type, with a lot of haphazard later excrescences to the north. Two interesting features in this

part were a fireplace in the north-west corner room and a little staircase with a "Chinese" balustrade. The fireplace was flanked on one side by an arched cupboard, semicircular in plan, and on the other by an arched doorway, and all were rather "countrified" in type and certainly not of later date than 1760 and probably earlier.—W. J. PALMER JONES, *Spreakley House, Frensham, Surrey.*

### A YORKSHIRE FONT

SIR,—The massive tub-shaped Norman font at Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire, is possibly the most remarkable of its kind in England. It is beautifully carved in a series of panels, one of which is unique—it shows a Norman priest baptising a Norman child at a Norman font while the godfathers and godmothers look on.

Another panel shows a Norman husbandman tying up sheaves of corn—a scene which has its counterpart even to-day in small fields which do not call for a self-binder.—J. A. CARPENTER, *Harrogate, Yorkshire.*

### UNCHANGING FALCONRY

SIR,—Many people may have been surprised to see in the reproduction of the Ridinger print illustrating the article, *Unchanging Falconry*, (COUNTRY LIFE, June 1), that the hawk is carried on the rider's left hand. This was the invariable practice in all European countries; the falconer mounted on the right-hand side, and carried the reins in his right hand.

The print recalls a tragedy of art in Victorian times. The Duke of Westminster gave to the well-known sculptor, G. F. Watts, R.A., a commission for an equestrian statue of a falconer of mediæval times. The artist produced a beautiful group. The hawk, her hood, jessies, bells and other accessories were accurate in detail; but, not being conversant with the laws of falconry, he, alas, placed the hawk on the rider's right hand.

Not long before the destruction of the Crystal Palace I found this splendid failure hidden away in an obscure passage; no doubt it shared the fate of the other statuary.—EDGAR SYERS, *Maidenhead Thicket, Berkshire.*



A NORMAN BAPTISM

See letter: A Yorkshire Font

### MORE PARALLELS WITH STON EASTON

SIR,—Unfortunately I was unable, before completing the articles on Ston Easton Park, to visit "The Georgian House," 7, Great George Street, Bristol, a good-sized town house now used as a museum of Georgiana, many original contents forming the nucleus of the collection.

The house itself was designed by William Paty, youngest of the three Bristol architect kinsmen of that name. It was built between 1789 and 1791 for John Pretor Pinney, a well-to-do West India merchant of Bristol. He lived there till his death in 1833. In 1937 the house was given by Canon Cole to the City Council and is now kept up by them as an exquisite little folk museum of cultivated Georgian domestic life, recalling on a smaller scale the fine work Mr. Rockefeller is doing for Colonial America at Williamsburg, Virginia.

This is the house, mentioned in the last of the Ston Easton articles, in which there is a deep-water plunge with its steps leading down into the depths. It is in a gloomy basement room, without the starry firmament and niches of Lady Hipsley's more Pompeian bathing chamber at Ston Easton. Yet the plunge itself is exactly like hers; one is tempted to see the hand of William Paty in both, the more so if one can attribute the design of the Ston Easton ceilings to an earlier member of the Paty firm.

The kitchen furnishings at 7, Great George Street are unusually



THE HUSBANDMAN

See letter: A Yorkshire Font

complete. They are not all original to the house and include two interesting and mechanically perfect spit jacks, each with its outfit of spits, some of the piercing kind, others of the less mutilating basket variety. One is weight driven, with beautifully contrived mechanism by Pollard of Crediton. It came from an old house near Bristol. The larger set is very much like that once fitted at Ston Easton. It is in perfect working order and meant to be driven by hot air ascending from the fire and first actuating a paddle (or propeller) set in the flue.

Like many other good things in the Georgian House, this smoke jack and the spits were loaned in recent years by the Blathwayt family from Lymington Park near Bristol. The mechanism is by Stothert and Walker of Bath, one of the predecessors of the present firm of Stothert and Pitt. The date of the mechanism as now installed is probably well down into the nineteenth century, for the Bath directories show no trace of any firm with this name before the 1840s, though the Stothert family were plying the founder's trade in Bath long before that decade under their own name alone. The Ston Easton apparatus may of course be from the same source as that now in "The Georgian House."—BRYAN LITTLE, Bath, Somerset.

### THE SQUIRREL'S NUTS

SIR,—I had noticed a grey squirrel—grey squirrels—from time to time during the Winter leaving some beech trees with a walnut in its mouth, but it was not until April 7 of this year that I was able to get my gun in time. The walnut was as fresh as the day it was picked, and I wonder whether any of your readers know where grey squirrels usually store nuts and how they keep them fresh for six months. —R. E. McEVEN, Fairfield House, Droxford, Hampshire.

[Both the grey and the red squirrels bury nuts in the turf, under the moss, etc., and seek them later, but whether they remember all they have cached is questionable. They also store surplus nuts in nooks in the trees and so on. No doubt our correspondent's squirrel had just brought a nut out of a hiding-place when it encountered him.—ED.]

### CUT THISTLES IN JUNE

SIR,—With regard to Sir Alan Anderson's letter in your issue of May 25, cutting thistles above the ground is only a waste of time. I have proved that if the creeping thistle is cut under the soil with a three-cornered Dutch hoe it will be got rid of in a year or two.

The same with the Scotch thistle, only in this case the whole root must be taken out with the same instrument. I find Dutch hoes, three-cornered, that are sold, are not nearly as good as ones made by a blacksmith out of an old shovel, etc. The former bend and turn in the handle, and the latter do not.—WILFRED TIGHE, Rossanagh Cottage, Rathnew, County Wicklow.

### THE EWE'S RECORD

SIR,—The following facts may be of interest to your readers. This Exmoor ewe, the property of Mrs. F. M. Etherington and bred by Mr. F. Bawden of Newland Farm, Withypool, has just had her twenty-eighth lamb at the age of 16. In the course of a long and useful life she has produced one treble, three singles and eleven doubles, and reared 24 of them.

She has also had the distinction of being painted by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Alfred Munnings. A photograph of the painting is enclosed and shows the ewe at the age of 15 with her last year's lamb.—J. R. M. ETHERINGTON,

Newland, Withypool, Minehead, Somerset.

### THE SHORTAGE OF SWALLOWS

SIR,—I have not noticed anyone writing about the absence of swallows (martins) and swifts this year, but it is surely quite phenomenal. I have seen two lonely swallows here and three swifts where there used to be hundreds. Have they been caught for food on the passage here? If so, will there not be a plague of flies in

At first merely tame and fearless, Tibs soon became both affectionate and insolent; at early dawn he would fly down on to the pillow, and shriek into my daughter's ear, until she was awake and attending to his breakfast.

When I or any member of the household entered the room, he would flap screeching in front of the visitor's face, and then settle on his head or shoulder.

Once or twice, an old wild butcher bird, with a nasty expression, perched on the outside window sill; but on these occasions Tibs fled terrified



### PEACE IN JERUSALEM

See letter: VE-Day Illuminations

this country? Or perhaps the noise of 'planes, lorries, etc., accounts for the birds' absence.—C. M. B., Wiltshire.

### VE-DAY ILLUMINATIONS

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of VE-Day illumination in Jerusalem which you may care to include in your Correspondence section.—H. J. S., London, S.W.11.

### INSTINCT IN A BUTCHER BIRD

SIR,—The following story of a butcher bird may be interesting, since his queer habit has nothing to do with either nesting or migration.

Some time ago a Kaffir brought in a tiny nestling which we christened Tibspraney after the name of the local butcher. My daughter adopted Tibs and reared him, with a lot of trouble; early diet drops of milk and bits of egg, later meat, flies and crickets. The bird flourished, and lived at large, in my daughter's room. Presently he learned to fly, and roosted at night on one of the pictures. There were fly screens to the windows.

under the bed; otherwise he had no contacts with the outside feathered world.

We now come to a curious survival of instinct in a wild bird reared in captivity from its earliest days. My daughter hung on the towel rail a mimosa thorn branch. Without any prompting whatever, Tibs at once got to work, and proceeded to hang on the thorns a few hair curlers off the dressing-table, a bristly pipe-cleaner of mine, and a rag or two, but when he perched on my neck and attempted to add one side of my moustache to his collection, the line had to be drawn. However, even more interesting objects such as crickets were afterwards hung on the thorns, also without prompting.—E. J. POMEROY (Lt.-Col.), Trasna, Kirkwood, South Africa.

[The butcher birds or shrikes have the habit of impaling food not immediately required on thorns, etc.—hence their name. The red-backed shrike we meet with in the British Isles often uses a thorn bush as its larder. It is interesting to hear of this South African bird storing its valuables in the same way.—ED.]



### THE PROFITABLE EWE. FROM THE PAINTING BY A. J. MUNNINGS

See letter: The Ewe's Record

### THE USEFUL GOAT

SIR,—There seems to be a lamentable ignorance of goats in the case of your correspondent who tried to use them to mow his overgrown lawn, and the misguided owner who lent them to him. As everyone who keeps goats should know, they will sooner starve, which the goats in question apparently did, than eat grass on which they have trodden. If tethered they must be constantly moved, and the grass amply supplemented by hay, cereals of some description, branches, and any clean garden waste products, particularly kale.

I may add it is most definitely a cruel practice to tether goats out, either in rain or extremes of cold and heat; and in any case they must be brought in at night. They will then repay this care by giving a good supply of rich milk.—M. JACOMB-HOOD, South Green, Dereham, Norfolk.

[We thank the many correspondents who have written to us on this subject.—ED.]

### A NOT-SO-GOOD WORD FOR THE JAY

SIR,—In reply to the letter from Captain Utley, of Sheffield, in your issue of May 18, telling of the good slug-eating jay, I should like to counter this by telling you of an incident more in keeping with the true nature of this gaily-plumed rascal, the jay.

From my bedroom window, on Whit Saturday, May 19, I saw a sudden flash of colour as a largish bird flew up into a holly tree in my garden. I watched him move up inside the tree and then fly out with a young bird in his beak. This was one of the young thrushes from a nest I knew was in the holly tree.

The jay flew across the drive on to a cedar tree, in full view of my wife and myself, and began to scatter the feathers of his prey with a characteristic "he loves me, he loves me not" action. Having devoured the edible parts of the young thrush the jay left a blood-stained mess of feathers on the down-sweeping branch of the cedar tree and flew back into the holly tree to get the other remaining thrushling from the nest.

I could not stand and watch more cold murder done, so I threw a mop out of the window to create a diversion and our coloured gentleman flew away. I am afraid he came back later, though, as the nest was empty when I inspected it next day.

My garden is not 100 yards from the bus route and is well inside the city.—R. W. ALLOTT, Sheffield 10.

### MOONSHINE ABOUT SUNSHINE

SIR,—A selection of misunderstandings about Summer time and double Summer time might make an entertaining anthology—perhaps as an appendix to a book of evacuees' errors in the country. In March, 1944, I had the following conversation with a tractor driver, well up to the normal level of intelligence.

T. DRIVER: "I'll tell you when the second front'll start. It'll begin on the day when the clocks change to double Summer time."

SELF: "Why?"

T. DRIVER: "'Cos that extra hour would make just the difference. An hour's more light for unloading on a beach or anything like that."

SELF: "But there's no real extra hour of daylight. It's only a matter of shifting the clock hands and makes no difference to military operations or anything dependent on the relative times of light and darkness."

T. DRIVER: "But there is. Just that one morning there's an extra hour."

I gave it up. One of my brothers, a farmer, later told me that he once had a similar discussion with a land girl, who had put forward the view,



from which she could not be budged, that Summer time was bad because both livestock and plants wanted so much darkness, for their health, and that by the change of the clock they were being robbed of their fair and natural ration of night.

A few weeks ago an amateur tomato-grower, looking at some backward plants in a cold frame, observed quite seriously, "Ah, they'll be all right now, with the double Summer time come to give them an extra hour of sunshine."

Amusing though these misunder-



TILLER HANDLES  
of  
INDIAN BALAOES



See letter: Carved Figures on Indian Sailing Craft

standings are, they constitute a serious reflection on our educational system: the point to be understood is not very difficult or abstruse, and two at least of the above-mentioned mistakes were made by members of the younger generation, aged between 20 and 30 years.—J. D. U. W., Oxford.

### AN EARLY BUTTERFLY

SIR,—On the afternoon of May 13 I caught a clouded yellow butterfly. On reference to Morris's *British Butterflies* I found that the earliest recorded instance of its capture was by Mr. S.

Stevens on June 29, 1851, near Higham.

The same authority states that this butterfly normally appears on September 1.

I should be interested to know if any of your readers have ever seen or caught this butterfly so early in the year.—J. MORGAN-GRENVILLE, Hammerwood House, Midhurst, Sussex.

### A BROOD OF TEN CYGNETS

SIR,—On Victory day between Staines on Thames and Penton Hook there was hatched a brood of 10 cygnets, all doing well. I am an old Thames man and to me this number is a record. Is it to you? —S. W. CASTLE, 132, Haven Green Court, Ealing, W.5.

[A correspondent, Flight Lieutenant J. C. McLaughlin (in *Correspondence*, August 4, 1944), recorded a pair of swans on the canal at Market Harborough which in 1943 hatched 11 eggs but they raised only 10 cygnets as one was killed by falling from the nest when very small.—Ed.]

### CARVED FIGURES ON INDIAN SAILING CRAFT

SIR,—From time to time photographs and notes describing carved figure-heads, usually from church bench-ends, have appeared in these columns. Recently, while studying the native sailing craft of India, I came across carved animal heads showing marked similarity to those found in English churches. These are employed as handle terminations to the tillers of *balaoes* and *hodis*, fishing craft of the western coast north of Bombay.

Another most interesting carved figure is the parrot-head prow of larger vessels of Arabian origin, such as *machwas* and *kothias*. This is known as a *ghanja* (Arabic for "curved face"), a name sometimes given to the boat itself, and it never takes any other form than that of a parrot's head with a prominent

curved beak, although in some boats it is modified to just a carved boss.

The eye is usually emphasised, often being made of mother-of-pearl, and it no doubt represents the eye which is commonly carved on the prow of Burmese and Chinese boats at the present time. It was found, too, on early Egyptian funeral barges, where it depicted the eye of the unseen Osiris who guided the barque of the dead to the other world. Roman and Grecian sailors also believed that an eye was necessary for the ship to see its way from port to port and it still survives on certain Mediterranean craft. In India the custom has been absorbed into the Hindu faith and the eye, which is inserted at launching, gives the ship life and the boat's individuality is thereby merged into that of the goddess whose protection is sought. The prow is invariably considered sacred and often accommodates a small shrine.—J. WALTON (Lieut.), Mhow, Central India.

[An article by Mr. Frederick Burgess on *Barge Painting: A Traditional Art* (COUNTRY LIFE, July 28, 1944) referred to the ancient custom of painting an eye on a boat as a charm or to endow it with life. Instances of the survival in different forms on English barges of this "oculus" were quoted and illustrated.—Ed.]

### BEGGAR'S BUSH

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence on Old Hampshire Ways I agree with Colonel Scammell in laying doubt upon the theories of the late Alfred Watkins. But the Coldharbour and Beggar's Bush names have yet to be satisfactorily explained.

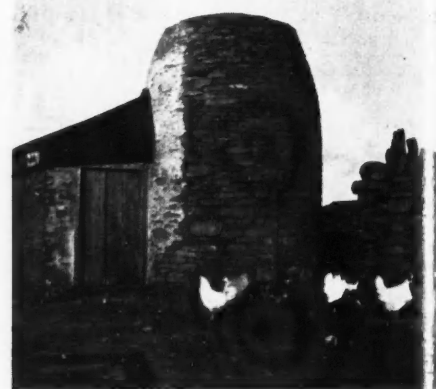
At Puttenham and Beddington, Surrey, instances of the latter name occur in connection with human burials at a thorn tree beside an ancient track, on a parish boundary upon a chalky hill-top. Do other instances fulfil these five conditions?—T. E. C. WALKER, Spring Grove, Cobham, Surrey.

### REDSTARTS

SIR,—In one of your Spring issues an article appeared by John Buxton describing the behaviour of a pair of redstarts nesting in a prison camp. I think the writer and others might like to see this photograph of a hen redstart at a typical Westmorland nest-hole where trees are seldom used.

Occasionally a nesting-box is not despised but loose stone walls built without mortar (these have been illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE) are nearly always chosen. The redstart, with the dipper, grey wagtail and pied flycatcher, is one of the four smaller species of birds most closely associated with the Lake District and seems to be everywhere in numbers. So is the dipper; the pied flycatcher is very local: abundant in some small areas, absent in others. It is feared that the grey wagtail is becoming less numerous of late years.

The difficulty of photographing a redstart is due to his habit of constantly flitting his tail. This is shared by the grey wagtail. He is very fond of grasshoppers and pounces on them from a perch on a wall-top. On the day when I took a set of photo-



WAS IT BUILT FOR DRYING KELP?

See letter: From the Shetland Islands

graphs at this nest, all the negatives taken after 5 p.m., when a grasshopper chorus began, showed one or more of these creatures in the bills of the redstarts.—CATHERINE M. CLARK, Fayrer Holme, Windermere.

### FROM THE SHETLAND ISLANDS

SIR,—The enclosed photograph is one that Mr. J. D. Ratter of Lerwick took for me in 1938. There are several of these buildings to be found in the southern parts of the Shetland Islands, practically all in ruins. There are indications that make one think that they have been used for drying kilns, for in a few cases there are the remains of a heating system, a flue running



PARROT-  
HEAD (GHANJA)  
PROW OF KOTHIA

See letter: Carved Figures on Indian Sailing Craft

into the building. One wonders if they have been used for the making of kelp.—JAMES THOMPSON, Preston Lancashire.

### A PERFORMING DOG'S INTELLIGENCE

SIR,—With reference to Major Jarvis' recent interesting paragraphs on doggie intelligence I well remember the fête which was held on the wedding day of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg (I was rather small and rode in the lifeboat which was a feature of the procession to the field). One of the attractions at the fête was a performing dog who answered correctly a number of questions put to him by means of cards placed in a circle round him on the grass. When as a final query he was asked how many holidays or days off he would like to have in each week and he gravely walked round and picked up the card bearing the number 8 the delight of his juvenile audience was unbounded!—W. H. C., Barnet, Hertfordshire.



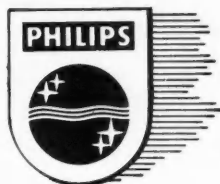
A TYPICAL WESTMORLAND SITE FOR A REDSTART NEST

See letter: Redstarts



The letter Eta  
(the Greek long e)  
is known by  
engineers as the **symbol**  
**for Efficiency.**

The Philips  
emblem is another  
**symbol for**  
**efficiency.**



The world-wide reputation of Philips  
electrical products is based on the  
utmost efficiency in design,  
construction and performance.

# PHILIPS

LAMPS · RADIO · X-RAY · COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT  
AND ALLIED ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

PHILIPS LAMPS LTD · CENTURY HOUSE · SHAFTESBURY AVE · W.C.2  
(1261)

“... the years  
that the locust  
bath eaten ...”

Since 1939 large numbers of our men and women have been serving their country in the Forces.

Soon many of them will be returning to their homes, anxious to make a place for themselves in the life of a nation pursuing the arts of peace.

Constructive help will be needed in solving the many business problems that will confront them after long absence from the ordinary affairs of daily life.

The managers of the branches of the Midland Bank have a wealth of experience and knowledge in such matters which they will gladly place at the disposal of men and women—whether customers of the Bank or not—upon their return to civilian life.

**MIDLAND BANK**  
LIMITED

# 30/-

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND has declared, for the 5 years, 1939-43, a reversionary bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum compound.

Add distinction to your bundle of life policies by including at least one bearing “the hall mark of sterling quality in mutual life assurance.”

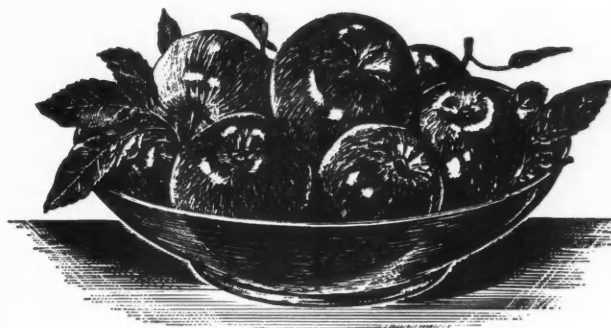


Write to the Secretary

# SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

Head Office:

9, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2



*Health from Nature*

ALL THE GOODNESS OF THE  
BEST ENGLISH APPLES  
GOES INTO

# RIDLER'S CIDER



RIDLER AND SON LIMITED · HEREFORD



# WE DAY

WHY NOT THANK THE MEN  
WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE BY  
A GIFT TO

## EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND RICHMOND, SURREY

IT WILL HELP THEM  
WHEN THEY NEED  
YOUR HELP

This space has been given by  
**BAMFORDS LTD., UTTOXETER**



## THE GUERNSEY

HIGH QUALITY GOOD YIELD  
HIGH BUTTER FAT

GUERNSEY - THE GOLDEN BUTTER BREED

The English Guernsey Cattle Society, 93, Wimpole Street, London, W.1

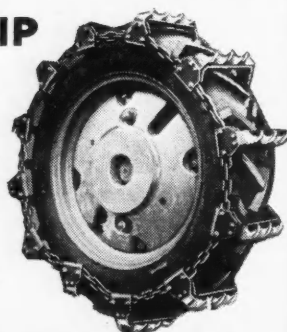
## KENNEDY SPIRAL STRAKES

PROVIDE  
THAT EXTRA GRIP

KENNEDY STRAKES were specially designed to allow the farmer to get on with his job in spite of weather conditions. Soft or hard ground comes alike to the KENNEDY. That EXTRA grip enables the farmer to keep to his time schedule.

### PRICES:

Including tensioner & delivery nearest station  
7.00 x 24...£14.0.0 8.00 x 24...£14.5.6  
9.00 x 24...£14.16.6 9.00 x 36...£19.0.0  
10.00 x 28...£15.0.0 11.25 x 24...£15.17.6  
11.25 x 28...£18.12.6



KENNEDY & KEMPE, LTD., Longparish, Andover, Hants  
'Phone: Longparish 224. 'Grams: Kennedy, Longparish

## FARMING NOTES

### WHAT PASTURE MAKES THE BEST MILK?

WE have not thought much in this country about the influence of grazing on the quality of milk. We have been more concerned about the establishment and management of leys. In Sweden, where grass and clover leys account for no less than 42 per cent. of the total arable acreage, they have found that the taste and aroma of milk are best when the cows are grazing a ley that is not too rich in clover. The consistency of the butter is better, too. On pasture leys rich in legumes and particularly white clover, the iodine value tends to reach such a level that it is difficult to get a satisfactory consistency in butter made from the milk. This oiliness can be remedied by using a special salt, but this is not considered altogether desirable. A properly balanced feeding is, of course, the ideal. The Swedes have also found that good lucerne hay increases the fat content of the milk and that from the bacteriological point of view the milk from hay-fed cows is superior to that of cows fed on concentrates, succulent fodder and straw. I take these points from Bulletin No. 33 issued by the Imperial Bureau of Pastures at Aberystwyth. It is a summary of the papers read at a Ley Farming Conference held at Svalof in the South of Sweden.

#### Scandinavian Wheats

I WELL remember visiting this plant-breeding station on the occasion of a beanfeast, I think a centenary, when the Crown Prince of Sweden was the chief speaker. We owe to Svalof some of the Scandinavian varieties of wheat which do quite well in this country, although the quality of the flour made from them does not please the baker. Iron and Steel are two of the wheats that came from there. I am not sure about Scandia. Both the Danes and the Swedes have concentrated in their cereal breeding on types which would stand up to heavy manuring on land which is not naturally highly fertile. There is, I think, a difference between natural fertility and fertility induced through the fertiliser bag. Although they have a big proportion of leys in their arable land in Sweden, much of the country is naturally poor, and they rely on fertilisers to maintain a high state of fertility. This needs to be borne in mind in considering their ideas about leys and the quality of fodder.

#### The Agricultural Improvement Council

DR. W. K. SLATER, whom I remember as one of the leading figures at Dartington Hall, has for some time been one of the chief men on the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory staff at headquarters. His particular concern is with the Agricultural Improvement Council. In a statement made recently, Dr. Slater outlined the functions of this Council, which is itself little known to farmers, although they see results of its work every day round them in the counties. The Agricultural Improvement Council is the link between the agricultural scientist and the practising farmer. This link has not always been a close one. The scientist in his laboratory naturally enough becomes interested in the particular problem he is investigating, and he may carry his work into channels that can have little direct bearing on farming practice. He should all the time know the trend of farming practice because quite often the farmer himself proves the discoverer of the real solution. Pioneers like Mr. Arthur Hosier have found out

a great many valuable improvements in the creation and treatment of first-class grazing pastures for dairy cows. His experience throws a light on some of the problems that the plant breeders at Aberystwyth have been investigating.

#### Research on Agriculture

THIS Agricultural Improvement Council is in touch with new practices being tried in the counties. Each of the War Agricultural Committees has its Technical Development Committee, and it is through this channel that the Agricultural Improvement Council is kept posted on the practical side. Where there are gaps in knowledge and research is needed the Agricultural Improvement Council turns the problem over to the Agricultural Research Council and its scientific resources are then got to work. The link looks satisfactory on paper, but in practice there is often a hold-up because of the lack of scientists whose minds can be turned to particular problems as they arise. Agriculture is fortunate in having retained most of its scientific workers during the war, but even so the many pressing problems to-day call for a much bigger team than agricultural science has yet assembled. To illustrate the diversity of these problems, I need only quote the list of subjects which have been before the Agricultural Improvement Council lately. They are the development of agricultural machinery, particularly for our conditions, reseeding and ley farming, the supply of disease-free seed potatoes, artificial insemination, new crops like maize and sunflower, chemical control of weeds, the effects of deep ploughing, the provision of nuclear stocks of fruit plants, investigation into animal diseases, and mineral deficiencies in plants. This is a formidable list, and if the Agricultural Improvement Council succeeds in helping to find the answers to all the problems involved, it will indeed have justified its existence.

#### First Train: Then Spend

TALKING to an R.A.F. officer, I learned that several of the men in his command are interested in the possibilities of farming. But no one has been round yet to give them a practical talk. They have had a leaflet, but as neither he nor any of his officers have first-hand knowledge about farming there are a good many questions left unanswered. What he was asking me about particularly was the prospects of pig and poultry farming on a small scale. He knew that after the last war a good many Servicemen who went into chicken-farming lost all their money in a year or two, and were soon reduced to hawking vacuum cleaners. This time, there cannot be a rush into pig or poultry farming because there are not the feeding-stuffs which would let a newcomer start in this business. It is true that established farmers are now to get more meal for pigs and poultry—it will be increased up to one-third of pre-war rations next year. The man in the Services who was running a pig or poultry farm before the war can get his share of official rations as if he had continued through the war. But there is nothing for the newcomer. What I tried to impress on this R.A.F. officer was that any of his men who want to go into farming should first of all take the Government's training course, where they can gain experience at someone else's expense, and then make up their minds about the future when farming prospects are more settled.

CINCINNATUS.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

# "THE END OF THE WAR"

**Y**ET another crucial date has been added to the list that was opened in 1939. This time it is Wednesday, May 9, which, by an Order in Council, is declared to mark the end of the war for the purposes of certain tenancy agreements. It covers agreements made "for the duration of the war," meaning, in the absence of specific mention of the Far Eastern struggle, the war in Europe. Any lease or other agreement granting or varying a tenancy, whether entered into before or after August 3, 1944, for the duration of the war, is subject to the Order in Council, and owners and tenants, who are concerned with property so let will do well to refresh their memory as to the Validation of War-time Leases Act, 1944. Great as the trouble and expense, owing to the vagueness of the expression "for the duration of the war," have been, they will not be wholly in vain if they impress on the parties to tenancy agreements the advisability of having them drafted by lawyers. Amateurs are apt to omit even the stamping of agreements, and to have to pay pretty dearly for the omission if any point about the tenancy is taken into Court. Seeing how many public-spirited persons have lent money free of interest to the Exchequer, and the Treasury has accepted such loans subject to repayment three months after the end of the war, a ruling as to whether the date, May 9, applies to such repayment would be welcome.

## A MONTH INSTEAD OF TEN YEARS

**T**O enable landlords or tenants to ascertain how "duration" tenancies now stand, it may be well to add this note: The Validation of War-time Leases Act, 1944 (passed to legalise tenancies "for the duration," which had been held to be invalid owing to vagueness of the term of the tenancies) provides that any agreement purporting to create a tenancy "for the duration of the war" shall have effect as a tenancy for ten years from the date of the agreement, subject to a right, by either landlord or tenants, to determine such tenancy, if the war should end in less than ten years, by giving at least one month's notice after the end of the war. The Act does not apply where either party has served a valid notice before June 13, 1944, to end the tenancy. Agricultural tenancies "for the duration" remain subject to the provisions of Sections 23 and 25 of the Agricultural Holdings Act. It will be seen that the Order in Council fixing "the end of the war" confers on landlords and tenants what may conceivably be a highly appreciated opportunity.

## SOME SUBSTANTIAL TRANSACTIONS

**S**O far the imminence of the General Election has made no perceptible difference to the volume of real estate business under the hammer or otherwise. Some large areas of land have changed hands, and the big buyer has again been in the forefront. Little-dale Hall with 1,900 acres, eight miles from Lancaster, has been sold for £20,000, by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff and Messrs. Procter and Birkbeck. The small grouse moor adjoins Lord Sefton's famous moor of Abbeystead. Grants of Little-dale go back at least as far as when the first Lord Monteagle rewarded Richard Baines, his standard-bearer at Flodden, with the right to the estate.

The Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, a daughter of the late Lord Woolavington, has sold The

Grove, Newmarket, one of his houses, to Mrs. F. M. Broomfield, for £8,000. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) carried out the sale which followed the owner's decision to occupy Egerton House, the training establishment and stud farm, which Mr. Hodgkinson bought for her from Lord Harewood a few years ago. The firm sold Upper and Lower Compton Stud Farms, Newmarket, before the auction on June 12.

Tenants bought some of the large farms on Tusmore estate, near Brackley, 1,147 acres, offered by Messrs. Nicholas. Other lots included Town End Farm, 290 acres, £5,400, and Roundhill Farm, 382 acres, £6,300.

Seaside freeholds are again in demand, and Bournemouth leads the way with such sales as that of Soriano, leasehold until 1998 at £55 10s. a year ground rent, for £6,300.

## SMALL HOUSES AND SCHOOLS

**A** ROUGH classification of houses includes, as "small houses" according to official usage, dwellings containing not more than a dozen rooms, and presumably it is limited to urban areas, for a 12-roomed house is hardly called "small" in most rural localities. Considering the comprehensive character of War Office needs during the war years, it will not surprise anyone to learn that of the 80,000 or 85,000 properties requisitioned by the military authorities for occupation, as distinguished from those taken for use as storage, nearly one-half were "small" houses and schools or colleges. This, of course, includes small blocks of flats. It is expected that by Lady Day next all such properties coming within the category of dwellings will have been vacated and transferred to their owners. In the last four months nearly 5,000 have been de-requisitioned, and preparations are in progress to release 7,500 more by the end of this year. Out of 670 schools and colleges still requisitioned at the beginning of this year more than 150 have already been de-requisitioned, and if the present rate is maintained not more than about 150 will be left to be dealt with in 1946. In what are termed the "later priority" classes—that is to say, hardly enjoying any "priority" at all—de-requisitioning has been going on since last February at the rate of 1,500 a month, and although by Christmas next an additional 7,000 will have been freed, the probable period before all the 27,000 properties under deferred priority are free cannot be estimated with any exactitude, for a great deal of accommodation will continue to be needed for the Army.

## CONVERSION INTO "GUEST-HOUSES"

**I**T is doubtful if some of the purchasers of country and seaside houses for adaptation as private hotels have considered the expense of equipping them and the trouble of finding equipment at any price. The novices in such ventures can scarcely have visualised another difficulty, compliance with the new and entirely untried regulations about the staffing of catering establishments. A hint on these points may not be out of place, seeing how many requests we receive from persons possessing no previous experience of the business for guidance as to the prospects of converting country houses into what are called guest-houses. In the pre-war period many venturers came to financial grief, and to-day experience and ample capital are more than ever essential.

ARBITER.

# MORTGAGE Loans for all Farm Purposes

at **3½%** per annum

**ANNUAL PAYMENT** to cover interest and REPAYMENT of the amount borrowed (per £100 of loan) in:—

50 years	£4.0.0	per annum
50 years	£4.5.0	per annum
40 years	£4.13.4	per annum
30 years	£5.8.4	per annum
20 years	£7.0.0	per annum
10 years	£11.18.10	per annum

(payable half-yearly)

★ Appropriate **TAX RELIEF** in respect of interest paid, allowed in current year.

**MORTGAGES** are granted for periods not exceeding sixty years at a rate of interest fixed for the whole term.

**IMPROVEMENT LOANS** are granted at the same rate for a maximum period of forty years, for:—

- Erection or reconstruction of farm workers cottages and farm buildings.
- Drainage of agricultural land.
- Provision of essential water supply.
- Making of farm roads and bridges.

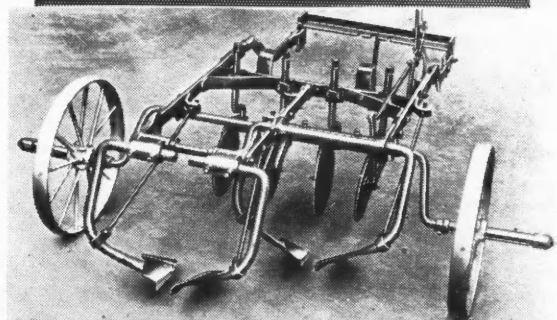
Send for Booklet to the

**AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION LTD.,**  
Stone House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

**OR ASK YOUR BANK MANAGER**

# NEW BEET LIFTER FRAME

by **CASE**



Sturdily constructed Two Row Beet Lifter for mounting on all "CASE" row crop tractors having power lift. It is adjustable for rows of from 18 in. to 22 in. and depth is controlled by a conveniently placed lever. A trip of the power lift pedal raises it well clear at headlands for travelling. Lifter arms are widely set and non-clogging disc coulters cut away spreading tops, ensuring uninterrupted operation.

Frame with hitch for "CASE" "DC4" and "CC4" row crop tractors.

**Price £44**

Ready for distribution.

Frame hitch suited to 3-wheeled models and "SC4".

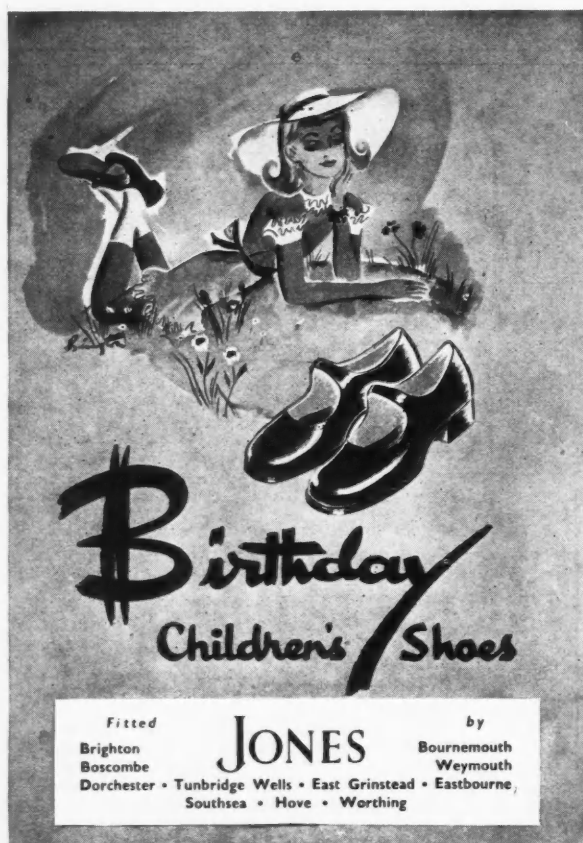
**Price £41**

No application forms necessary.

# CASE

**ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS CO. (LONDON) LIMITED**  
Palace of Industry, Wembley, Middlesex. Phone: Wembley 3163 (4 lines)





**Birthday**  
Children's Shoes

Fitted **JONES** by  
Brighton Bournemouth  
Boscombe Weymouth  
Dorchester • Tunbridge Wells • East Grinstead • Eastbourne,  
Southsea • Hove • Worthing



**KERSHAW**

The famous British  
**KERSHAW**  
Prism Binoculars  
will soon be available

Let us add your name to our  
list for post-war contact

Temporary War-time Address :  
**A. KERSHAW & SONS, LTD.**  
3 Embassy Buildings • CHESHAM • Bucks.

## NEW BOOKS

ANOTHER PLAN  
FOR MEDICINE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

**I** SUPPOSE there never was a time when the air was fuller than it is to-day with notions about how this, that and the other thing should be done. Nor was there a time when this bubbling plenitude of ideas was better expressed in words. With the decline of great creative writing, there is a betterment in the general run of writing. Not so long ago, those who were not professional writers could be trusted, when they sat down to write a book, to wallow in a morass of turgid verbosity. There has been a great improvement in that matter.

Here, for example, is Dr. G. Scott Williamson, so well known in con-

the doctor belongs to the patient; he is counsel for the defence. Under a state contract, the doctor belongs to the state; he is counsel for the prosecution. There is then a vast difference between being a 'servant of the patient' and the 'servant of the state.'

In passing, consider for a moment such a question as euthanasia. I say nothing here for or against it. I only point out that should the medical profession become harnessed to the state, any state decision about euthanasia would at once acquire a startling significance. Extend this thought not only to other problems in medicine but to problems in other professions.

**PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF.** By Dr. G. Scott Williamson (Faber, 5s.)

**THE SCARECROW.** By Walter de la Mare (Faber, 4s. 6d.)

**JESSE AND HIS FRIENDS.** By Fred Kitchen (Dent, 8s. 6d.)

**THE SHIPS OF YOUTH.** By Geraldine Edge and Mary E. Johnston (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.)

nection with that social venture called the Peckham experiment. He feels that the way in which doctors do their job in this country should be overhauled from top to bottom, and he sets out his notions in *Physician, Heal Thyself* (Faber, 5s.). There is an admirable clearness about the exposition.

## DOCTOR AND PATIENT

The two root points of Dr. Williamson's plan are that nothing must come between the patient and his own freely-chosen general practitioner; and that the public—that is, the patients—not the Treasury, must decide how to spend that part of the nation's money that is earmarked for medicine. This second point seemed to me to be of great importance, because, if one could imagine it applied to other things than medicine, it is easy to see how it could affect the whole course of public life. What the author is after is the defeat of monopoly—in this particular case the Treasury's monopoly of spending-power. In the right, and in the ability, to spend our own money, he says, is freedom.

I shall not here outline his scheme for reorganising medical and surgical practice. I shall simply say that it seemed to me to have a bold imaginative simplicity. It struck me as the sort of thing that would work, the sort of thing that answers the doubts of those who fear the dead hand of bureaucracy, and I hope that anyone who is interested in the matter, or who has any power in the matter, will not fail to read what Dr. Williamson has to say.

Now as to paying for the scheme. There is, and I think rightly, a fear of any plan that would make the doctors of the country dependent upon Whitehall for their income. The old tag about the piper and the tune is there as a warning. As the author puts it: "Under the ethical contract,

and you begin to see the importance of the author's concern that the people, not the Treasury, should pay its own servants.

Dr. Williamson's idea, roughly, is that, local clinical centres and district hospitals having been set up, with free telephoning and transport thereto available for all patients, with practice in doctors' houses abolished, the doctors, instead, being found at the clinical centres, each with his own room, where he could be as privately consulted as in his own home, but with the advantage of having about him all the tools of his profession which the individual doctor cannot now afford: all this having been done, the Treasury's job would simply be to collect as much money as experience showed to be necessary for carrying on this work. The Treasury should have not a word to say about the spending of the money. In every locality there would be a Lay Committee elected by and from the subscribers to the scheme (who would be of course, everybody); and the Treasury would simply redistribute what it had collected to these committees all over the country. The committees would meet the cost, each in its own locality, and so the people would retain the right (and the power which goes with the right) of spending its own money.

Dr. Williamson (who, it should be remembered, writes out of a deep and wide experience) puts forward his scheme as "the absolute antithesis of Monopoly Socialism" or monopoly anything else.

## THE GREAT CHILDREN'S BOOKS

I was reading the other day a report of the deliberations of a "brains trust" on English literature, and the one worth-while thought was that there are to-day more brains trusts than brains. A question was: "How can one explain the decline of the

standard of children's books to-day?" and one of the speakers said: "Writing for a child is one of the most specialised forms of writing." I am not clear whether he meant this to explain the alleged decline, or whether he thought the decline was due to the absence of "specialists."

My own opinion is that there is no decline. Excellent books for children are being written to-day. Superlative books for children were always as rare as a blue moon. As for the "specialists," it is true that now, and always, they are a busy tribe, and they turn out everything from the second-best to the abysmal. The great child's book is almost always written for a particular child, or set of children, by a writer who is distinguished in some other branch of writing. This is true of Kipling's *Just So Stories*, of Kenneth Graham's *Wind in the Willows*, of Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*. It is as though, at the point where a loved child is growing up, a great writer who is in association with the child discovers again (and with the vividness of a "last time") the enchantment, magic and mystery of his own childhood. That is how most great children's books seem to get written. (The exceptions that come to mind are *Robinson Crusoe*, written not by a specialist but by a pamphleteer, and *Gulliver's Travels*, written not by a specialist but by a half-crazy man; though whether, in its unpurged form, *Gulliver* can be called a child's book is a question.)

#### WALTER DE LA MARE

However, as I say, excellent books for children are by no means rare; and if you are looking for one to-day you have it in Mr. Walter de la Mare's *The Scarecrow* (Faber, 4s. 6d.). The book contains four stories, and each has that intangible and undefinable touch by which Mr. de la Mare is able to take the adult as well as the young within his net. Here, as in so much that he has written, the pages are haunted by the speculations "Perhaps," "Who knows?" The old scarecrow that once was the home and hiding-place of a fairy as a tree is of a bird—who knows what intimations of glory may touch its senile and decrepit years? So it goes, always implied, never stated, through page after page in which a precise and accurate description of natural things is, by the author's unique and peculiar genius, infused with a sense of the material being but the shadow of some other, enduring reality. Never be it said, so long as Mr. de la Mare is writing, that there is a "decline in the standard of children's books."

A different sort of book for children, excellent in its way, but wholly factual and practical, is Mr. Fred Kitchen's *Jesse and His Friends* (Dent, 8s. 6d.). Jesse was a hedger and ditcher; his friends are the birds and beasts he observes going about their work as he goes about his. Each episode occupies no more than two pages, but all are precisely observed and well rendered, and Mr. Gerald Gardiner's illustrations are excellent.

#### NURSES AT SEA

Every phase of this war's work finds its chronicler, and in *The Ships of Youth*, by Geraldine Edge and Mary E. Johnston (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.), we learn what it was like to serve on a hospital carrier ship. The *Leinster*, in which the authors worked, was fitted up to take the wounded from the beaches of Italy to hospital in Africa. Seeing

little of the "glory" of war, living daily amid its depressing consequences, it is small wonder that the authors write of "this appalling civilisation."

But on the whole the book avoids reflection and comment and confines itself to a factual record. It was desperate and dangerous work, for the Red Cross emblem was no protection against bombers, and the authors tell of one melancholy night when their wards were filled by the staff of a sister hospital ship set on fire and sunk before their eyes.

They found the Italians "on the whole make bad patients, anxious about themselves and continually wanting attention even when others obviously need it more, never attempting to make the best of things," and, contrasting with this attitude, they have many stories to tell of the fortitude and heroism of English and American soldiers. "I remember one lad walking into the reception-room, black with oil, arms held out in front of him too painful to hold down, his face and chest in huge blisters. . . . Before being treated he offered 'to help with some of the other chaps.' Six hours later he was dead." This was a young American whose minesweeper had been blown up.


Sometimes the strain of the work was terrific. "The sisters and orderlies were all working as though they had only just started and it was hard to believe that they had never stopped for forty hours and would not be able to do so for some time longer." This little book is as gallant as it is unpretentious.

#### RUGBY

M. R. E. H. D. SEWELL tells us in *Rugger: The Man's Game* (Hollis and Carter, 12s. 6d.) that the three Hewitt brothers who between them played 24 times for their country had a father who had never seen them play. "Was ever," he exclaims, "such another case of utter indifference?" Mr. Sewell is not indifferent; he is full of a passionate enthusiasm. He is not the writer for everyone's money. He carries the journalistic merit of provocativeness to the ultimate point; he is apt excessively to praise the past at the expense of the present and he has a style which is all his own, as when he has to state that a South African player did not get an Irish cap, writing "there's no shamrock-bedecked *casquette* in the home kraal." Yet many will be ready to forgive him *quia multum amavit*. He loves the game; he knows a great deal about it, and having watched nearly 190 international matches is still as eager as a boy in Princes Street flaunting his tasselled cap on the morning of England v. Scotland. This is a disarming quality. Mr. Sewell has further a boyish liking which appeals to the eternal boy in most of us for choosing "best ever" fifteens for anywhere and everywhere. He regards nobody's upbringing as complete, whether from an emotional or educational point of view, until he has watched Wales take the field at Cardiff Arms Park. No detail is beneath him; on the superficially pedestrian subject of boots he has lavished treasures of research and it is interesting to learn how many famous backs of elder days played in shoes. He himself was a three-quarter, but he has plenty to say about the forwards and an instructive chapter is the record of a talk with one of the greatest of all forwards, Mr. John Daniell. The Prophet, as he was familiarly called, sees much to admire in the new as well as the old; he is less positive than Mr. Sewell but certainly not the less convincing on that account.

B. D.

## TO BE Served IN 194—?



MENU DU DINER

- Caviar Frais
- Tortue Clair
- Soles Bonnes-Femmes
- Filet de Boeuf sous Croûts
- Caille Rôtie aux Raisins
- Coupe Jacques
- Champignons sur Toasts
- Café

THE DISHES

- Fresh Caviare
- Clear Turtle Soup
- Soles in White Wine and Mushroom Sauce
- Roast Undercut of Beef in Pastry
- Roast Quail with Grapes
- Fruit Salad and Ice Cream
- Mushrooms on Toast
- Coffee

WHEN YOU THINK  
OF GOOD FOOD  
— THINK OF

## CARR'S BISCUITS

FIRST 114 YEARS AGO — STILL THE BEST

*Carr's of Carlisle*

©C.M.

## THE GREATEST PROPERTY PROTECTION

## SERVICE EVER EVOLVED . . .

To-day Property, Plant and Stock are more valuable than ever. If lost, they cannot be replaced for a long time, during which period revenue is also lost, goodwill may go and capital appreciation and interest vanish. The Pyrene Company have, therefore, evolved a Hire Maintenance Plan which gives such assets the most thorough protection from the ravages of fire. The plan includes not only the provision of the best and most suitable Fire Extinguishers, but twice a year inspection by experts, supply of spare parts, repairing, repainting and, when necessary, replacing: your staff may be trained in the proper use of fire appliances, and Certificates are issued after inspection . . . all for an inclusive annual fee. In your own interest you should investigate this plan now!

**Pyrene**

HIRE MAINTENANCE PLAN

The Pyrene Company Ltd.,  
Great West Road, Brentford,  
Middx. Telephone: Ealing 3444

#### POST THIS TO-DAY

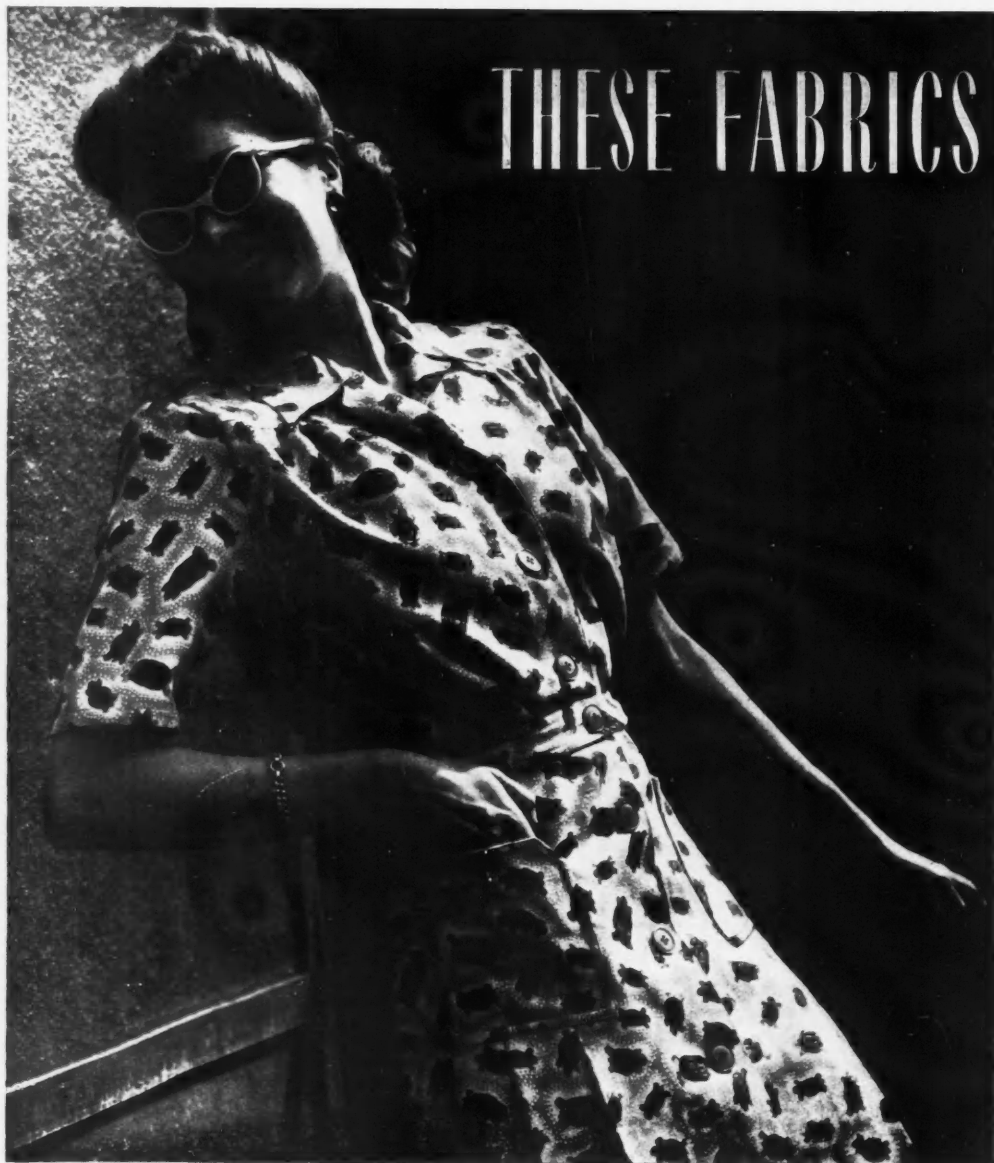
(C.L.)

To the Pyrene Co. Ltd.  
PLEASE SEND ME, FREE OF CHARGE  
AND OBLIGATION, FULL PARTICULARS  
OF YOUR HIRE MAINTENANCE PLAN

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....





PHOTOGRAPH: STUDIO "J"

## THESE FABRICS ARE NEWS

*A button-through frock in printed rayon, a weave like a linen, small Paisley motifs in plum and blue on a candy pink and white ground. Debenham and Freebody*

wishes are popular, cut like the slickest tailor-made in smooth tweeds and facecloths, generally with important-looking pockets, set below the waist, that look like the basque of a jacket. Suits keep their long jackets and nipped waistlines. Skirts are likely to go circular and full the moment restrictions are lifted, but so far they keep fairly static, though they are definitely not the straight pillars of a year or two ago.

Many of the duvetees and velours now being woven in this country were shown at the big combined show of wholesalers recently held in London. They made an outstanding series of overcoats, most of them redingotes, waisted and double-breasted. A charming pansy blue with double coachman's capes opened the show, while a straight camel-coloured coat with inverted seams, doubly stitched, was another very popular number. The long double lines of stitching were very slimming and the coat a most attractive all-purpose garment. One of the prettiest of the suits was in gold-coloured velvet, a cardigan jacket worn with a slightly flared

THE smooth-surfaced woollens in solid colours take the first place in the early Autumn collections of the great wholesalers now being shown in London. Checked and plaid tweeds are becoming a rarity; even the herring-bones and stripes so popular for the past two seasons have been largely replaced by neat bird's-eye flecks or minute basket and diamond weaves, so small as to indicate the design, never to stress it. Woollens like a duveteen predominate. Many of these thick coatings have a twist in the weave that gives them a granite or pebble surface; on close inspection they have a faintly mottled surface but from a distance they look plain. Winter colours remain much as they have been for the last six months with crimson, iris blue, Lincoln green and camel colour as the leaders. For early Autumn a considerable amount of old gold, chamois yellow and vermillion is shown.

Coats are softer in outline and more bulky looking, with shoulders padded but by no means squared. The padding is often inserted to curve the shoulder line and give it a dropped look. The caped Regency type of coat is becoming and appears in many collections; so does the coat with a deep round collarless yoke and immense bishop's sleeves set in with deep pleats. The collarless cardigan top is featured on a number of Winter overcoats, when the tailored collar of the coat-frock or cloth jumper suit worn underneath pulls outside. Coat-frocks that look like a coat or a dress as one

*Hand-woven angora dull woollen cardigan jumper with fancy stripes bordering a deep yoke, brick red striped in gold and blue. Darts on the waistline.*

*Harrods*



PHOTOGRAPH: STUDIO BUCKLEY



Erik Hat

242



always look for the name  
**MORLEY**



knitwear • gloves • stockings • undies



### Beautiful Tailoring

**A**QUASCUTUM puts a new accent on a favourite tailored classic. Makes it more youthful, more feminine, and does it in Scotch Herringbone Tweed. 18 coupons 12 gns.

**Aquascutum**  
100 REGENT STREET, W.1.  
(Piccadilly end). Regent 4114



skirt over a blouse of cream ruffled georgette, the tiny ruffles peeping below the sleeves and through the front opening. Over the jacket went an elbow-length cape. The jacket with long rever and one button fastening on the waist is being featured by Travella in smooth cloth and whipcord.

SOME soft little moulded dresses with draped tops were styled from the crisp superfine crêpes being woven for the first time in this country. A misty blue is lovely; so is an iris blue which Marcus made into one of the newest-looking silhouettes of the show—a dress with a plain round-necked top, big easy armholes and a soft, looped skirt that is Eastern in inspiration. The sleeves hung straight and plain to the wrist where they belled out slightly. The brilliant colour and the soft lines of the silhouette with most of the fulness in front looked very fresh. The waist was clearly defined.

One of the few tweeds shown was a dazzling plaid in brilliant Matisse colours and large design. This made a dramatic coat, so full of godets it looked like a cape. It was full-length and went over a circular plaid skirt and a fitting plain cloth jacket. Dereta made it and in its way it was as new in outline as the Marcus dress.

That old favourite, pilot cloth and some superb camel-coloured overcoatings were featured by the Yorkshire manufacturers in their show at the International Wool Secretariat.



PHOTOGRAPH: DENES

A waistcoat in canary coloured suède for riding or wearing under a tailor-made. Harrods

The pilot cloth in a Lincoln green was stunning; so were some reversible overcoatings, both types the perfect cloth for the short reefer jackets, the full-length swagger coats. Pilot cloth jackets lined with scarlet wool or plaid have great *chic* and many uses, are easy to wear. The cashmere blankets—unbelievably soft and snow white, shown on a four-poster—were surrounded by a milling crowd. Reversible coloured blankets were gay in two pastels, very warm as they were woven double thick. Cellular woollens are woven as light as a fine Shetland shawl and big developments in this direction are due as trained operatives return to peace-time looms. Supplies of woollen cloths are likely to be somewhat easier in a few months' time. The quality for which our mills have always been famed has been maintained while a great many new weaves and yarns have been invented and by next Spring we are likely to see some charming novelty fabrics on the market.

Fine printed woollens were shown in the Trilnick Autumn collection. A black ground was covered with sprays of green leaves and green chrysanthemums made into a dress with a plain top and circular skirt. A nigger brown woollen had a border of three stripes of herring-bone in brown and cream with the border used round the waist of a dress with a sweater top, vertically on a coat-frock. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



The two go together to provide



The best of all Fruit-bottling methods!

Fruit bottling is no trouble the SNAP VACUUM CLOSURE way. Bottle all the fruit you can whilst it is available and be assured of ample supplies of delicious fruit dishes throughout the winter.

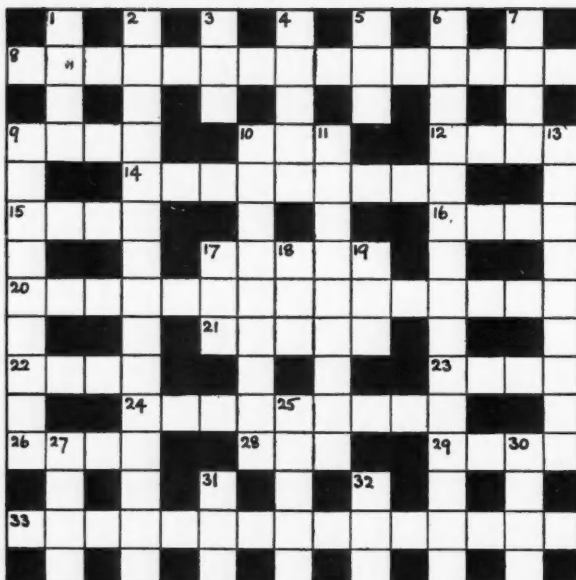
Obtainable everywhere in cartons of 12, price 2s. 6d. plus 8d. tax. Two sizes, 1-lb. and 2-lb.

**GRAHAM FARISH**  
STAPLEHURST-KENT  
(ALSO AT BROMLEY-KENT)

## CROSSWORD No. 805

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 805, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2" not later than the first post on Thursday, July 5, 1945

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

**SOLUTION TO No. 804.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 22, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Apple orchard; 8, Moose; 9, Elm boughs; 11, Intuitions; 12, Pine; 14, Eddies; 15, Making up; 17, Reaction; 19, Colure; 22, Vote; 23, Storm at sea; 25, Rendering; 26, Acock; 27, Not to be taken. DOWN.—1, Adopted; 2, Presidents; 3, Eyelid; 4, Roman law; 5, Hoop; 6, Rigging; 7, Engine driver; 10, Steeplejacks; 13, Bit of a talk; 16, Lost limb; 18, Antonio; 20, Unshorn; 21, Bright; 24, Reft.

### ACROSS.

8. Measure to be taken daily after meals? (8, 2, 5)
9. It's attached to a French one (4)
10. Half sacred (3)
12. The cricketer's maiden (4)
14. Should the clock record these periods more quickly? (4, 5)
15. The first Mrs. Copperfield (4)
16. A Hindu woman may give herself airs with it! (4)
17. "Every — that flies feels the attraction of earth."—H. W. Longfellow (5)
20. Use N only as a tint—and at once! (anagr.) (15)
21. With Duke Humphrey, perhaps (5)
22. Shelley desired to be one borne by the west wind (4)
23. Song (4)
24. Major animal? (1, 3, 5)
26. It may be square, or else in Kent (4)
28. First part of a saddle (3)
29. Chafes (4)
33. It blows like the one on the heath, brother (4, 2, 3, 6)

### DOWN.

1. Candid (4)
2. *Mona Lisa* may be so described (8, 2, 1, 4)
3. Unendingly offend! (3)
4. Mahomet's God (5)
5. Most of what's left is in the pond (3)
6. Local habitation and a name for Vespasian's amphitheatre (9, 2, 4)
7. "Nine bean-rows will I have there, a — the honey-bee."—W. B. Yeats (4)
9. Not bored? Well, it's hardly a question of ennui (9)
10. Materials for Hood's sempstress (9)
11. Lightly crowned? (9)
13. One puts by for them (5, 4)
17. It came between Macbeth's to-morrows (3)
18. Partly ransomed (3)
19. It will take little more to become awed (3)
25. Wash (5)
27. A watering-place of the Jews (4)
30. One of the pair Puss was in (4)
31. It comes in a tin kettle (3)
32. An alternative to the deed shows up the playboy (3)

The winner of Crossword No. 803 is

Mrs. Ambrose Gauntlett,  
170, Kimbolton Road,  
Bedford.

# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVII. No. 2528

JUNE 29, 1945

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### 3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION

Excellent service of electric trains to and from Waterloo. Close to bus service and village.



**THE RESIDENCE** is a converted farmhouse (part Queen Anne) and has been modernised regardless of cost.

The House is built of mellowed red brick with tiled roof and is situated on rising ground, facing South with good views. It is approached by a drive with Lodge (6 rooms and bathroom) at entrance.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms (2 suites), 4 bathrooms.



**Companies' Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Telephone. Modern Drainage.**  
Stabling for 4. Garages for 3. TERRACED LAWNS, En-tout-cas tennis court, fine swimming pool, kitchen garden,

**ABOUT 6½ ACRES. TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (36,600)

*For Sale with Immediate Possession.*

## SUSSEX AND SURREY BORDERS

Between Horsham and Guildford. London 40 miles.

**The FIRST-CLASS MANSION** is well planned with all conveniences and is in excellent order throughout.

The original portion dates back some 250 years and is built in the Georgian style of red brick and stone with stone slab roof and faces due South. Approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance.

Halls, 5 reception, 27 bed and dressing rooms with a basin in every principal bedroom, 5 bathrooms. Well arranged domestic offices. **Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Excellent water supply, main water available. Modern drainage.**



Stabling, garage for 8 cars with cottage aside and flat over, bungalow and a second lodge. Squash court with gallery, gymnasium temporarily converted into 6 rooms and bathroom.

**THE ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS** are well timbered and include lake of over 3 acres, rose and rock gardens, lawns, woodland walk, hard and two grass tennis courts, first-class walled kitchen garden of about 2½ acres, parkland. Cow-house for 6.

**About 32 ACRES. HUNTING and GOLF**

**FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CONTENTS**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,802)

## HAMPSHIRE-LONDON ABOUT 75 MILES

Between Southampton and Winchester. Occupying a sheltered and secluded position about 300 feet above sea level on loam and sand soil with gravel subsoil, facing South-west with panoramic views.



**The Mansion** is built of brick and stone and is approached by a drive with twin Lodges at the entrance. Oak-panelled Grand Hall 48 ft. by 32 ft. with wide gallery, 5 well proportioned reception rooms, 28 bed and dressing, 9 bathrooms.

**Companies' Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Telephone. Modern Drainage.**

Expensive Stabling and Garages. 4 Cottages. Farm buildings.



**THE PLEASURE GROUNDS** are well laid out and include terraces, widespreading lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, squash court, stretch of ornamental water, well trained and shaped yew and hedges, 2 walled kitchen gardens, woodland, cricket ground, parkland.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 82½ ACRES**

The Mansion which is held under requisition would be sold with less land if desired.

Sole Agents: Messrs. PINK & ARNOLD, Westgate Chambers, Winchester. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (18,424)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London





# JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEovil

By direction of Mrs. Hartman.



**KINGSTON HILL**  
Norbton 1 mile. Kingston 1 mile. Buses pass the property.

A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED  
MODERN RESIDENCE

"RAVENSWOOD"

KINGSTON HILL, SURREY

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms, modern domestic offices. All main services. Central heating.

GARAGE (several cars). COTTAGE. 2 FLATS. BEAUTIFUL, WELL-TIMBERED, SECLUDED GROUNDS.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1945, at the KINGSTON HOTEL, KINGSTON, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars (price 1s. each) of the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7). Also at Leeds, Northampton, Cirencester and Yeovil.

Solicitors: Messrs. Culross & Co., 65, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.



## WILTSHIRE

Well situated in a favourite part of the County.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL  
PROPERTY OF PARTICULAR MERIT

RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

having 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Domestic offices with Esso cooker. Own electricity. Main water. Telephone.

FARM BUILDINGS FOR ATTESTED DAIRY HERD. 4 COTTAGES.

About 200 ACRES of PASTURE, ARABLE and WOODLAND

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £15,000

Details of JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

By direction of Mrs. Dollar.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Brickworth Station 4½ miles. Northampton 10 miles. Rugby 12 miles.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

HILLSIDE, GUILDSBOROUGH

occupying a good position 530 feet above sea level.

Substantially built of brick and slate and containing: Hall, 7 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, domestic offices. Co.'s electric light. GARAGE and STABLING. GARDEN.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF at the ANGEL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1945, at 3 p.m.

Particulars (price 3d.) of the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 20, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6), 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7). Also at Leeds, Cirencester and Yeovil.

Solicitors: Messrs. Theodore Goddard & Co., 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

## FARM AUCTIONS, CIRENCESTER, JULY 30

By direction of Col. C. F. Fawcett.

SOMERFORD MILL FARM  
near CIRENCESTER

280 ACRES

By direction of the Hon. Michael Biddulph.

KEMBLE MILL FARM  
Near CIRENCESTER

88 ACRES

By direction of Lady Clarke.

CALCUTT FARM, CRICKLADE  
195 ACRES

ALL LET TO SUBSTANTIAL TENANTS

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

By Order of the Executors of Miss Ursula Cust, deed.

## Nr. DORKING, SURREY

Drinking 3 miles; Holmwood Station 1½ miles; London 27 miles.

FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

EUTRIE HOUSE, HOLMWOOD,  
near DORKING

Standing in a retired situation on the edge of Holmwood Common and affording

Entrance and inner halls, cloak room, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, box rooms, easily-run domestic offices. Main electricity, water and drainage. Central heating. Garage and stable.



LOVELY GARDEN and GROUNDS, with small Paddock and well-stocked Kitchen Garden.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Total Area about 4 ACRES

Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at the RED LION HOTEL, DORKING, on JULY 16, 1945, at 2.30 p.m.

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7).

Solicitors: Messrs. Nicholl, Manisty, Few & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand, London, W.C.1.

Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

## SURREY: ONE HOUR OF LONDON

Close to Hants borders. 300 feet above sea level.

EASILY CONVERTIBLE INTO FLATS OR SUITABLE FOR USE AS NURSING HOME, INSTITUTION, OR HOTEL

A MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 9 bathrooms, hall and suite of fine reception rooms with oak floors throughout. Excellent staff quarters with bathroom.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT AND FITTED BASINS.

STABLING. GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES.

WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN WITH RANGE OF GLASS, AND PASTURELAND, in all



ABOUT 23 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1. (6181).

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## SUFFOLK

Amidst charming countryside 3 miles from Woodbridge, 7 miles from Ipswich. On outskirts of village with bus service.

### TO BE SOLD

A GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE, built about 1515, of brick, plaster and oak, with tiled roof and having beautifully moulded beams, old fireplaces, quantity of panelling, characteristic chimneys, lattice windows, etc.

Hall-sitting room, 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing, bathroom, attic space.



Main electric light and water available.

Fine old barn suitable for stabling, etc. Garage, stable and other outbuildings.

PLEASANT GARDEN with lawns, flower borders, fruit trees, kitchen garden, stream, pond, meadows and fields: in all about

15 ACRES

Golf and sailing at Woodbridge.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,669)

## BERKSHIRE DOWNS

### AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF 680 ACRES

Situate 500 feet above sea level and including a large area of arable now under leys.

FARMHOUSE (2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath). 4 Cottages. Farm buildings. Good Malting Barley Crops.

Suitable for mechanised and ley farming.

PRICE £17,250

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,452)

## HERTFORDSHIRE

About 400 ft. above sea level. About 17 miles north of London. 2 minutes from bus route. Station about 1½ miles.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, built of brick with tiled roof, on gravel soil. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices with maids' sitting room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Central heating, main electric light, power and water. Telephone. Stabling, garages. Cow sheds. 2 cottages (let).

GROUND include tennis and other lawns, well stocked kitchen garden, greenhouse, spinney, 3 paddocks.

ABOUT 10 ACRES FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,250)

## HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a secluded position in pine and heather country, close to golf course and about 1½ miles from Station.

THE RESIDENCE built of brick with tiled roof, stands about 200 ft. up on sandy soil, and enjoys pleasant views.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.



Partial central heating, companies' electric light and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage. Stabling. Lodge. Bungalow.

THE GROUNDS include lawns, flowering shrubs, orchards, woodland, parkland, lake, etc., in all about

37 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD With Vacant Possession

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (35,069)

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

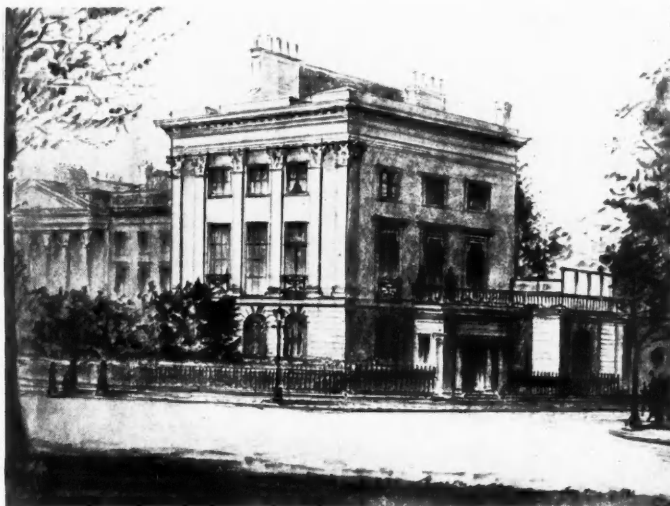
Regent 0293/3377  
Reading 4441

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING.

Telegrams: "Nichenyer, Piccy, London." "Nicholas, Reading."



### IN REGENT'S PARK

AS FAR AS ANYTHING CAN BE PERFECT; ALL AS REGARDS POSITION, APPEARANCE, EQUIPMENT AND ITS FURNISHINGS, THIS IS A PERFECT HOUSE

READY TO WALK INTO NOW

It is to be SOLD, complete with Contents, for £50,000 (Crown Lease)

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, as above.





# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegram: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



## THE MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF GARTH, BY ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE

In all 4,720 ACRES approximately with

1,000 BRACE GROUSE MOOR AND LOW GROUND SHOOTING. TWO MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER LYON

A WONDERFULLY SITUATED AND SUPERBLY APPOINTED

MANSION HOUSE



STANDING IN GROUNDS AND POLICIES RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTY.

5 reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms.

COMPLETE MODERN OFFICES.

ALL CONVENIENCES.

SEVEN FARMS AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Full details obtainable from the Owner's Agents, who can strongly recommend the Estate from personal knowledge: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1

### PURLEY, SURREY

A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE SET IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1 1/4 ACRES

and quickly accessible to City and West End.



7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

Joint Sole Agents: SLADE & CHURCH, 2, The Exchange, Purley (Tel.: Uplands 1221), and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222).

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COTSWOLD PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

BARTON END HOUSE, NAILSWORTH

comprising: 4 reception, 8 bed and 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, PAIR OF EXCEPTIONAL MODERN COTTAGES, GARAGE, ETC. PICTURESQUE GARDENS AND GROUNDS of over

15 ACRES

Offered with Vacant Possession except Cottages and Pastureland.

FOR SALE EITHER AS A WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS. PRICE FOR WHOLE £9,000

Particulars from the Joint Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1, and JACKSON STOPS (Cirencester), Castle Street, Cirencester.



## CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

### AUCTIONS

By direction of Messrs. Strutt & Parker (Firmans) Ltd.

#### WEST SUFFOLK

Lacebarn 4 miles, Sudbury 8 miles, Bury St. Edmunds 14 miles

The attractive Old Elizabethan Farmhouse HIGHLANDS HALL, Monks Elleigh, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Garden and Paddock. In all 4 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION. SALE BY AUCTION, FOUR SWANS HOTEL, SUDBURY, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1945, 4 p.m.

Particulars from the Auctioneers.

Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS,

Chartered Surveyors. Head Office: 2, King's Parade, Cambridge; and at Ipswich, Ely, and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

### FOR SALE

**ALDEBURGH-SOUTHWOLD** (between). Sea 2 1/2 miles. OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO AN ARTIST. Attractive XVIII-century Oak-beamed Residence. Charming hall, 2 reception (one 29 ft. by 16 ft.), studio (33 ft. by 27 ft. by 12 ft. high), 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heat. Large garage. Grounds of 2 1/2 acres. Freehold, £6,000. Autumn possession. —WOODCROFT & SON, Ipswich.

**ARGYLLSHIRE, CARSAIG, MULL.** For sale, attractive Estate extending to about 60 acres of arable land and about 3,000 acres of hill ground, 2 good-sized dwellings-houses overlooking the sea, facing South, about 400 yds. from the shore and occupying beautiful situations with magnificent views. Electric light and modern conveniences. Walled garden in good order. Ample farm buildings, cottages, etc. Farm in owner's hands. Good fishing (loch and sea) and rough shooting. Boat-house and pier. Good Summer anchorage. The sale of the estate with one house only would be considered. —For full particulars apply to JOHN MARTIN, TAYLOR & CO., Writers, 59, Bath Street, Glasgow.

**BRISTOL** (6 miles). Gentleman's Compact Farm, 60 acres. Extensive buildings, 12-roomed residence. Ample water. Orchard. Rich dairy, market garden land. Freehold, £6,000. —H. SEYMOUR FOLLEY, 12, Oakfield Road, Kingswood, Bristol.

**BUCKS., FARNHAM COMMON.** Modern well-built centrally heated House. Upstairs: 4 bedrooms (1 with lavatory basin), bathroom, lavatory. Downstairs: 2 living rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, scullery, maid's lavatory. Indoor coal store. Gas and electricity throughout. Ideal boiler in kitchen heats domestic hot water and radiators. Built-in garage could be made into third living-room. Garden 3/4 acre. Price £8,000. —Box 993.

### FOR SALE

**BOURNEMOUTH.** Freehold of character. Best position, central, bordering golf links. About 1 acre beautiful garden grounds, terraced, lawns, rock gardens. Accommodation: hall, tiled cloakroom, 3 reception rooms (oak flooring), 6 principal bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 bathrooms. Electrically heated double garage and greenhouses. Early vacant possession. One of Bournemouth's finest properties. £7,500, freehold. Whole of good quality furniture can be purchased if desired. —Sole Agents: RIDDETT & EDE, The Square, Bournemouth (established 1879).

**CORNWALL, SOUTH.** £395. Freehold and vacant. On a river in picturesque South Cornish village. Cottage with reading room attached. Not modernised. Fishing. Immediate possession. —Apply: Box 977.

**DEVON, NORTH. LYNTON** 3 1/2 miles. Freehold House, 6 rooms and garage, 1 1/2 acres. £2,250. —Particulars from Messrs. MEAD, SONS & BINGHAM (Solicitors), 19, Hertford Street, London, W.1.

**DEVON, SOUTH. DARTMOOR.** Silver Fox Farm of 14 acres, including 8-roomed bungalow with every modern convenience. Suitable for breeding other animals or poultry. Vacant possession. —Particulars from B. W. CHAFFY, Berry Head Hotel, Brixham, S. Devon.

**MIDDLESEX. PINKER.** On a private estate overlooking golf course and miles of open country. Modern detached Residence with 1 1/2 acre, 5 beds, 2 reception, kitchen, cloak, maids' rooms, 2 baths, etc. Garage. Central heating. Vacant possession. £5,750, freehold. —COKRY & COKRY, Surveyors, High Street, Finner (Tel. 4310).

**PAIGINTON.** For sale. Vacant possession. Modern well-built Moorland Villa, furnished. —Particulars: 13, Warfield Road, Paiginton.

**SUSSEX. CROWBOROUGH BEACON.** Only a few minutes from centre of Village, with one of the prettiest gardens in this favoured area. Well arranged Comfortable Residence. Lounge, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms and usual offices. Garage, stabling, and man's rooms. The grounds extend to about 1 acre with bowling green, tennis court and other features, kitchen garden and paddock having valuable road frontage. Price, freehold, £8,500. Vacant possession. —Most strongly recommended by the Sole Agent: RODERICK T. INNES, Estate Offices, Crowborough (Tel. 46).

**WILTSHIRE.** Excellent Small Dairy Farm with vacant possession, 72 acres. Company's water. Within 1 1/2 miles of prosperous market town. Small farmhouse. Good buildings. Accredited. Implements at valuation. Price £6,000, freehold. —Box 989.

### FOR SALE

**MIDLOTHIAN.** The desirable and sound Farm of Heriot Mill and Roughswair in the Parish of Heriot is for sale by private treaty. The lands extend to 1,730 acres of which 420 acres are arable ground. The farm carries flocks of black-faced and Cheviot sheep, each of approximately 40 score. The steading is situated within 1 1/2 miles of Heriot Station on the London and North Eastern Railway and is large and suitable for the farm. Excellent farmhouse which is on the roadside near the steading. 4 cottages (reconditioned) and a shepherd's cottage at Heriot Mill and a shepherd's cottage with barn, shed, etc., at Heriot Clench. Good shooting, plantations. Good water supply. Rent under lease £665. Owner's rates 1944-45 at 4s. 9d. per £. Stipend £8 11s. 1d. Land tax £3 11s. 10d. Entry and actual possession at Whitsunday, 1946, or as may be arranged. Mr. James Sharp, the present tenant, will point out the boundaries on receiving two days' clear notice. —For full particulars apply to Mr. Sharp or to the Factor, Oxenford Castle, Ford, Midlothian, who will receive offers.

**SOUTH AFRICA.** Excellent opportunity to acquire Citrus Estate of about 70 acres, comprising Valencia and Navel Orange Orchards in the well-known Muden Valley on the Mool River 17 miles from Greytown, 130 miles from Durban, South Africa, in the estates of the late Mrs. M. B. Style and Major G. M. Style, formerly of Venton Braunton, North Devon. Lands and orchards fully irrigated with never-failing supplies of water led by furrows from the Mool River. Fully equipped packing-house and sheds, with all requisite machinery and implements. The estate includes fine and commodious double storey stone house with cedar panelled living-rooms, 3 bathrooms, own electric light plant, etc., and also two other smaller houses. A labour farm of approximately 500 acres is also included with this property, this ensuring an adequate supply of local labour when required. Healthy climate and delightful situation in one of the most picturesque and fertile parts of Natal. Congenial neighbours. Trout fishing and golf course at Greytown. A pleasant and remunerative business providing an outdoor life can be acquired as a going concern. Further particulars obtainable from Messrs. GARLICK & BORSFIELD, P.O. Box 225, Durban, Natal, or through Col. C. ERSKINE, Fangate Manor Farm, East Horsley, Surrey.

**WILTS, SOUTH.** Unique. 730 ft. up on the crest of the Downs. Magnificent views over Blackmore Vale. Architect's stone-built, 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bath, servant's sitting room. Garages for 3. Own electric plant. Central heating. Excellent bungalow. Duchy of Cornwall 99-year lease. G.R. £20. £5,000. —WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Salisbury.

### FOR SALE

**NEW FOREST** (on the borders of). A grand opportunity to acquire a well-known Road House with every modern refinement, standing in about 1/2 of an acre. Brick and stone built with a thatched roof, and containing 5 bedrooms, bathroom, box room, large lounge, dining room, office, cloak room, kitchen, refrigerator, etc. Brick fireplaces, all services. Large car park and garage. Fully furnished throughout without regard to expense. The whole offered as a going concern at the low figure of £9,500, freehold, to include caterer's licence and the whole of the contents. —Orders to view and further details must be obtained from the Agents: TWEEDALE AND RILEY, Wimborne (Tel. 500).

### WANTED

**COUNTRY.** Accommodation in rooms Country House or Large Farm. Furnished or partly. 3 bed, bath, etc. Kitchen. Only two careful tenants with no children. About 2 hours London. —Box 976.

**COUNTRY.** Wanted to rent, Unfurnished House, 6-7 bedrooms, 3 reception. Good garden, paddock for pony if possible. Western counties preferred. —Box 992.

**HANTS** (preferably within 20 miles Winchester). Small Estate or Mixed Farm with gentleman's residence, 200 to 750 acres. Good price offered, or tenancy might be considered. Possession by arrangement. Live and dead stock would be taken over at valuation. —Box 975.

**WITHIN 25 MILES OF KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.** Mr. W. is actively seeking property on the Southern side of the River Thames, or would be interested in the Hasle mere district. 6 bedrooms, 8 maximum 2 bathrooms essential. House with up-to-date conveniences required with Aga or Esso cooker in the kitchen. Garage for 2 cars minimum 2 cottages absolutely essential. Good price would be paid for the right place. —Send particulars to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1

### TO LET

**RICKMANSWORTH.** Furnished House to let for August. Attractive house overlooking Moor Park Golf Links, 200 yds. from riding school, with 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices. All electric. Telephone, frig., etc. 14 acres. 7 guineas weekly or offer. —Box 974.

### FISHING

**TROUT FISHING.** Season 1945. About 3 1/2 miles stretch to let on the River Itchen at Twyford, near Winchester, with cottage for water keeper. —Particulars from GUDGON AND SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

26b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

## KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In beautiful country within convenient reach of East Grinstead.

## A PICTURESQUE OLD MILL HOUSE

Modernised and having a wealth of exposed beams, open fireplaces, etc.

Hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Main water. Central heating throughout. OLD OAST HOUSE CONVERTED INTO DELIGHTFUL RECREATION ROOM HAS DANCE FLOOR AND MINSTRELS' GALLERY  
2 cottages. Garage, stabling.

## BEAUTIFUL LAKE OF 14 ACRES

Well-timbered grounds with mill stream, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, pasture and arable, in all ABOUT 30 ACRES

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £11,000

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,564)

## SOUTH ASCOT

Situated in a private road in a secluded position with southern aspect. Easy reach of station and golf.

## A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

easy to run and with all up-to-date appointments. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, maid's sitting room.

All main services. Garages (with flat over).

Delightful well-timbered grounds with hard tennis court and pavilion, grass court, flower gardens, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc. In all ABOUT 5½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,509)

## ON THE BORDERS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT AND NEAR THE COAST

## CUMBERLAND, NEAR WAST WATER

TO BE SOLD

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT

1,000 ACRES

TWO MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

Fine old House of character dating back to Norman times, standing in beautifully timbered parklands.

Halls, 3 reception, billiard room, 15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Electric light. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.

Ample outbuildings. Delightful old walled garden.

7-ACRE TARN

FARMS. SEVERAL COTTAGES. WOODLANDS.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, OSBORN AND MERCER, to anyone seeking a really attractive Residential and Sporting Estate.

## BERKHAMSTED

Occupying a splendid position 500 ft. above sea level, facing South and commanding pretty views.

## A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

with lounge hall, 3 reception, 7-9 bedrooms, 2 baths.

Companies' electricity, gas and water.

Garage for 3 cars.

Well timbered grounds with pretty flower gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,562)

## NORTH DEVON

## THE TORS HOTEL, LYNMOUTH

FOR SALE. THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL OCCUPYING A WONDERFUL SITE WITH GORGEOUS SEA AND LAND VIEWS.

Numerous spacious public rooms. 50 bedrooms. Electric light and power.

Standing in grounds of about 5½ ACRES.

LICENSED AND WITH EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

Full details from OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above.

5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS &amp; HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## MAIDENHEAD THICKET, ADJOINING PINKNEY'S GREEN (National Trust Land)

28 miles from the West End. London reached easily under 1 hour.

## CITY MAN'S IDEAL HOME

220 ft. up. Unspoilt rural situation.

## DIGNIFIED

## EARLY XIXth-CENTURY HOUSE

Modernised and in excellent order. 13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge hall, double drawing room, dining and billiards rooms. Main electric light, power and water.

EARLY POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

Illustrated brochure, plan and full details with orders to view from the Sole Agents: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, as above.  
Land Agent: Claude W. Brighten, Esq., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Maidenhead.

## UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

Fine collection of specimen trees.

OLD ENGLISH WALLED GARDEN.

GARAGES, STABLING, CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT, GARDENER'S COTTAGE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT 12 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

REASONABLE PRICE

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1.

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

## SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS, BETWEEN REIGATE AND HORSHAM

High position with magnificent and extensive views to Leith Hill. Perfect seclusion amidst beautiful unspoilt country.

## ONE HOUR'S MOTORING RUN OF LONDON

## UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

## LOVELY OLD XVIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Restored and modernised but retaining its old world atmosphere and many interesting features.

8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 4 reception rooms, good offices. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, 2 COTTAGES, AMPLE BUILDINGS. ATTRACTIVE HOME FARM.

EXQUISITE GARDENS OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM (EASILY MAINTAINED) ROCK AND WATER GARDEN. UNUSUALLY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PASTURE, ARABLE AND WOODLAND, in all about

156 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR AUCTION LATER



Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3JUST AVAILABLE  
BETWEEN

## TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EASTBOURNE

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER  
LOVELY POSITION. AVENUED DRIVE WITH LODGE

BEAUTIFUL LOUNGE (30 ft. by 22 ft.), 2 other reception, 8 bed, 2 baths. Main electricity, main water. Fitted basins. Central heating.

GARAGE (3 CARS), ROOMS OVER.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, PADDOCK AND WOODS.

15 ACRES

Intersected by fast-running stream. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

FREEHOLD

BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

## FAVOURITE WEST SUSSEX

GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND  
FARMING ESTATE

THE RESIDENCE enjoys a picked position on high ground commanding wonderful far-reaching views to the South Downs and contains 3 excellent reception, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms. Electric light and central heating. There is also a Tudor Farmhouse with bath, entrance lodge, foreman's house, cottage and farm buildings with ties for 28 cows. Total area nearly 180 acres all in ring fence with stream on boundary and in excellent heart. PRICE FREEHOLD £14,000. WITH POSSESSION. Just available solely owing to ill health and affording an excellent opportunity to secure a very attractive Estate in this particularly favourite locality. Reasonable offers on price asked will be considered.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.  
(Tel.: Ken. 0152. 2 lines.)



Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)**GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1**GENUINE 15th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE***Near an old-world Village in Kent.*

ON 2 FLOORS ONLY.

4 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages.  
Electric light, Co.'s water, Gardens of about 4½ ACRES**PRICE £5,000, FREEHOLD**

GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.2742)

**HIGH ON THE SURREY DOWNS***Only 15 miles from London.***ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.** 2 large reception rooms, sun room, modern domestic offices, 5 bedrooms with fitted cupboards, 2 bathrooms. Double garage, CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN SERVICES. Well laid out garden with tennis court and miniature golf course, in all about 4½ ACRES.

GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.1388)

**F. L. MERCER & CO.**

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

**A CROMWELLIAN COTTAGE ON THE CHILTERN***SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED.***MODERNISED OLD FARMHOUSE.** Quaint features of the period. 1 hour to Baker Street. Buses to Amersham and Chesham. 3 reception rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garage, barn, etc. Old-world garden, orchard, etc., 1 ACRE. Paddock available. **£7,500, FREEHOLD.** Possession.

F. L. MERCER &amp; Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Reg. 2481.)

**CLOSE TO WIMBLEDON COMMON AND ALL-ENGLAND TENNIS COURTS****A SKILFULLY DESIGNED MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE.** Loggia, reception hall, 3 large reception rooms (oak floors). Adam features. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Garage, stabling. Main services. Fitted basins. Central heating. Charming grounds 2 ACRES, with waterfalls and streams. **FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,** with possession September.

F. L. MERCER &amp; Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Reg. 2481.)

**IN THE BEAUTIFUL CHALFONTS DISTRICT***Overlooking a Common.***THIS WELL-PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE** in convenient situation for Station, easy daily reach of Town. 5 bed, bath, lounge (23 ft. by 18 ft.), 2 reception rooms, all main services. Unusually pretty gardens of about **AN ACRE. £5,750,** with possession.

F. L. MERCER &amp; Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Reg. 2481.)

**R. C. KNIGHT & SONS**

CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON.

STOWMARKET.

NORWICH.

*By direction of F. G. Bath, Esq.***BEDFORDSHIRE***In the heart of that famous East Midlands Market Garden District, 7 miles East of Bedford, 5 miles from St. Neots, 10 miles from Highgate and only 50 miles from London.***AN UNIQUE FARMING PROPERTY ON RICH AND FERTILE SOIL WITH VACANT POSSESSION****THE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE "COLESDEN MANOR"***In the Parishes of Roxton and Wilden.*A delightful Residence (built 1937) with all modern fittings, standing in well laid out grounds, known as **COLESDEN MANOR****BELL and EASTFIELDS FARMS,** both exceptionally well equipped with Houses and Premises, 2 Dutch Barns, 2 Cliffling houses, Concrete Yards, etc. Main Water and Electricity throughout.

7 Cottages. Tithe free. Possession at Michaelmas next.

**632 ACRES**

of the most fertile and finest Market Garden Arable land, all intersected by new concrete roads, and rich feeding meadows in this noted District.

**To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) in ONE LOT, by R. C. KNIGHT & SONS at the SWAN HOTEL, BEDFORD, on SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1945, at 3 p.m.**

Illustrated Particulars (2s. 6d.) from the Auctioneers, 1, Guildhall Street, Cambridge (Tel. 54233-4). Solicitors: Messrs. Wade Gery &amp; Brackenbury, New Street, St. Neots.

*By direction of the Executors of Mrs. E. Joshua.***NORTH NORFOLK***In the heart of a beautiful unspoilt coastal countryside adjoining Blakeney and Cley-next-Sea, about 4 miles from Holt, within easy reach of Sheringham, Cromer and Wells, and about 22 miles of Norwich.***THE CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE**

KNOWN AS

**"THE BARN," WIVETON**of brick, Norfolk flint and pantile construction. Well planned on two floors and containing: lounge hall, 2 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, domestic offices. Fine old barn, stabling, garage, large play room and **THREE COTTAGES.** Main electricity, excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Telephone.**MOST DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.** Hard and grass tennis courts. Rose gardens. 4 walled-in orchards. Kitchen garden and 2 paddocks, in all**10¾ ACRES**

The House is at present requisitioned, but early possession is anticipated.

**AUCTION (unless sold meanwhile) by R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, at NORWICH on JULY 21, 1945**

Illustrated Particulars will be forwarded as soon as available.

SALISBURY  
(Tel. 2491)**WOOLLEY & WALLIS**and at RINGWOOD  
& ROMSEY*By Order of H. G. W. Targett, Esq.*

IN 2 LOTS.

**BIRD LYMES FARM, SALISBURY***Near Porton Station.***An Important Small****SPORTING, AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE WITH TROUT FISHING.****517 ACRES and****CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

with 4 reception rooms and 8 bedrooms. Beautifully situated with Southern aspect in PARKLIKE SURROUNDINGS with beautiful Specimen Forest Trees. Large walled garden and orchard.

**6 GOOD COTTAGES. VERY EXCELLENT BUILDINGS. FIRST-CLASS DAIRY ACCOMMODATION.**

Good water supply and electric lighting plant. Very productive PASTURE and ARABLE FARMLAND.

**PAIR ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES VACANT. SOLD AS LOT 2 WOULD EASILY MAKE ONE EXCELLENT SMALL RESIDENCE. COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. WITH 1¼ ACRES OF LAND.****For SALE by AUCTION on TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1945, at 3 p.m. by WOOLLEY AND WALLIS at the RED LION HOTEL, SALISBURY.**

Particulars and plans (price 2s. 6d.) from the Auctioneers, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury, Wilts, or from the Hampshire Offices at Bournemouth and Ringwood, or from the Land Agents: Messrs. Knapman, Son &amp; Bament, West Tytherley, Salisbury, Wilts; or from Messrs. Wilson &amp; Son, Solicitors, Crane Street, Salisbury.



Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)



By direction of Wing Commander R. Grant-Ferris, M.P.

## WEST SUSSEX—IN THE VICINITY OF THE SOUTHDOWN HILLS

4½ miles from Petworth and from Midhurst.

### NORWOOD FARM, GRAFFHAM

A RECONSTRUCTED AND MODERNISED 15th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE with many interesting features, and containing hall, lounge sitting room, dining room, maid's bed-sitting room, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices with Minor Esse cooker, etc.

Estate water supply. Central heating. Telephone. Modern septic drainage. PLEASURE AND KITCHEN GARDENS, ALSO GARAGES, STABLING, LARGE BARN AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

GRASSLANDS, WOODS AND LIGHT LOAM ARABLE LANDS, extending to about

77 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE, GARDENS, STABLING, GARAGES, GRASS AND WOODLANDS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS & TAYLOR, Estate Offices, Petworth, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, at the SWAN HOTEL, PETWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1945, (unless previously sold by private treaty). Solicitors: Messrs. Wallace, Robinson & Morgan, 52, Newhall Street, Birmingham 3.

## SUSSEX

Between London and Brighton, ½ mile from Village and Station.

### SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED AND WELL-MANAGED FARM OF 140 ACRES

ALL ON A GENTLE SOUTHERN SLOPE, PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED FOR STOCK BREEDING.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT MICHAELMAS MOST ATTRACTIVE AND SMALL COMFORTABLE MODERN HOUSE containing hall, 3 reception, 5 bed, office, bath, cloakroom. With main electricity and water. Also 2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES with bath, electricity, etc., and QUITE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BIRK BUILDINGS, all in tip-top condition, including 13 LARGE LOOSE BOXES, 2 SPACIOUS COVERED YARDS, etc.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £10,500

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (32,454)

## BATH 7 MILES

### WILLIAM AND MARY STYLE HOUSE

Magnificent views South over the Avon Valley.

3 reception, 13 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating and Company's water. Ready for occupation. 3 GOOD COTTAGES, STABLING and GARAGE. SQUASH COURT. LOVELY BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS. 110 ACRES WOODS.

ALTOGETHER 187 ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION (if not previously sold) by Messrs. FORTT, HATT and BILLINGS, 3, Burton Street, Bath. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (J. H. S.)

## TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION BERKSHIRE

Between Faringdon and Didcot, close to the Downs, 3 miles from G.W.R. main line station and 11 miles from Didcot.

### THIS BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE

with 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and reception rooms.

STABLING. GARAGES. 4 COTTAGES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. LOVELY GROUNDS WITH MOAT, ORCHARD AND LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

12 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (10,576)



# FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.  
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Central  
9344/5/6/7

Telegrams  
"Farebrother, London"

## KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

### XVth-CENTURY MILL HOUSE

WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception.

CHARMING COTTAGE: 2 bed, bathroom, 2 reception. GARAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE GROUNDS SLOPE DOWN TO A STREAM AFFORDING FISHING AND BOATING,

in all about

5 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.



Further particulars from the Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 (Central 9344/5/6/7).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

# MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)



## THE CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS LOXWOOD, TOTTERIDGE

THE RESIDENCE, which is approached by drive with nice Lodge at entrance, contains: 4 reception rooms including charming oak-panelled music room, 10 bedrooms, dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

2 GARAGES WITH FLAT OVER.

LOVELY GARDENS with tennis court, swimming pool, rose gardens, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all nearly

5 ACRES  
For SALE by AUCTION DURING JULY (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

## HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS NORTHWOOD

Near several well-known Golf Courses.

### FOR SALE

#### ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

with 3 large reception rooms all with parquet floors, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good offices.

GOOD GARAGE. SMALL STABLE.

LOVELY GARDENS with choice trees and flowering shrubs, tennis courts, yew hedges, fine rose gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, etc., in all about

2 ACRES

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### RURAL SURREY

Beautiful district, high up. 45 minutes London. Perfect seclusion.

#### BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE



of great charm and character with every modern convenience

Choice panelling, luxurious bathrooms, parquet floors, etc. 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 fine reception, 2 modern cottages. Set within lovely gardens surrounded by a common. All in perfect order. About

**12 ACRES**  
**AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY**

FOR THOSE WILLING TO PAY A SUBSTANTIAL PRICE FOR A PERFECT COUNTRY HOME WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### LOVELY POSITION 3 MILES GUILDFORD

**PERFECTLY APPOINTED OLD-WORLD HOUSE** with every modern convenience. 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 tiled bathrooms, 3 reception. Garage. Cottage. Delightful gardens.

About **2 ACRES.** **£10,000**, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, London, W.1.

### PERIOD HOUSE IN WEST SUSSEX

**WITH ALL ORIGINAL FEATURES** yet completely modernized and beautifully equipped. 7 beds, 3 luxurious bathrooms, 3 reception. Electricity, central heating, etc. Garage and useful buildings. Old-world garden, pasture and small wood.

**FOR SALE WITH 50 ACRES WITH POSSESSION.**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### TUDOR MANOR IN THE WEST COUNTRY

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY** to purchase a **LOVELY HOUSE OF GREAT CHARACTER** with original features. Superb hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms. All in first-rate order. Lovely old gardens and meadows,

**16 ACRES. £28,000** with early possession.

WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1

44, ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent  
0911

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

### 26 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON

500 ft. up. Sunny aspect. 2 miles Station with hourly bus service. Everything in beautiful order.



**CITY GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL COUNTRY HOME**  
Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. Well-timbered grounds with hard tennis court. Garage and stabling with flat over. 4 cottages. Farmery. **About 130 ACRES** in all. Owner's Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.8457)

By direction of the Misses Fitzherbert.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

#### "FORTY FURLONG"

Westington, CHIPPING CAMPDEN

For SALE by AUCTION at the ROSE AND CROWN HOTEL, HIGH STREET, EVESHAM, WORCS, at 2.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1945, with Vacant Possession September 29 next.

THE RESIDENCE is modern (1934) with tiled roof. 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 basins), bathroom. Main electricity and power, central heating, gas, telephone. Modern drainage. GARAGE.

**GROUND OF ¾ ACRE**

R. C. CHURCH IN VILLAGE.

Solicitors: Messrs. Hunters, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK (London Office), 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. Particulars 6d. each.

### SOUTH ASCOT WITH VACANT POSSESSION.



**MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE** in splendid order. 1 mile Station. Southern aspect. Light soil. Hall and 2 sitting rooms, dance (or play) room, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. ALL MAIN SERVICES. Garages with flat over. Charming gardens and grounds including hard tennis court. **TOTAL AREA ABOUT 5½ ACRES.**—Inspected and recommended by Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 19,986)

Estate Offices:  
SALISBURY

## ROBERT THAKE & COMPANY

Tel.: 2227

### ALL WITH EARLY POSSESSION

#### WILTS

**FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE WITH GREAT POTENTIALITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

About **941 ACRES**

**MANOR HOUSE, TWO SMALLER RESIDENCES**

5 cottages. 3 sets farm buildings. Main electricity and estate water.

**PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION**

Apply: ROBERT THAKE & COMPANY, Salisbury. (E.106)

#### HANTS

On high ground. Extensive views over Avon Valley.

**6 ACRES (PADDOCKS)**

**SMALL LATE GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE**

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 bedrooms (2 with basins), good offices. Aga cooker. Stabling. GARAGE and COTTAGE. MAIN ELECTRICITY and WATER.

**PRICE £7,000, FREEHOLD**

Apply: ROBERT THAKE & COMPANY, Salisbury. (C.R.1542)

#### WILTS

In the Wylge Valley.

**FOR SALE**

**A REGENCY HOUSE SITUATED AMIDST ITS OWN PARKLIKE PADDOCKS OF 20 ACRES. WITH LOVELY VIEWS.**

7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices. AGA COOKER. STABLING, GARAGE. MAIN ELECTRICITY. FISHING AND SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

**PRICE £10,500, FREEHOLD**

Apply: ROBERT THAKE & COMPANY, Salisbury. (C.R.1553)

#### HANTS

1 MILE FROM A MARKET TOWN.

Good service of trains to and from London.

**13½ ACRES PASTURE**

**CHARMING OLD HOUSE.** 3 bedrooms (basins), bathroom, 3 reception rooms, offices. STABLING, GARAGE. COY.'S ELECTRICITY and WATER.

**PRICE £5,000, FREEHOLD**

Apply: ROBERT THAKE & COMPANY, Salisbury. (C.R.1160)

Telephone:  
32251 (2 lines)

## C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I.

90, PRINCES STREET,  
EDINBURGH

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

### NORTHERN IRELAND

OMAGH, COUNTY TYRONE

#### FINE RESIDENCE WITH 100 ACRES

Halls, 4 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 3 maids' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, etc.

Suitable outbuildings and stabling. 2 cottages.

Picturesque garden, rockeries and lily pond.

Staff readily obtained.



FIRST-CLASS FISHING AND SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

Apply Sole Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

### SCOTLAND—ARGYLL, WEST OF MULL THE ISLAND ESTATE OF ULVA

**AREA ABOUT 5,000 ACRES, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY** including the whole Island of Ulva, reached from Mull by Ferry (crossing about 150 yards).

The SALE includes ULVA HOUSE and FARM, which carries Highland Cattle and not Sheep, the Whole Island being in the Proprietor's hands.

The Shooting is particularly good for Woodcock and Wild Fowl with some Wild Pheasants, Snipe, Hares, etc.



SEA FISHING AND YACHT ANCHORAGE.

Sole Selling Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh



## ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

## HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

Surrey Offices:  
West Byfleet  
and Haslemere

## EAST SUSSEX

c.4

*In lovely country, 4 miles from old Market Town and 10 from the Coast.*

## FINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

COMPLETELY MODERNIZED, YET RETAINING ALL THE CHARACTERISTIC CHARM.

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths. Main electricity, and pump for water. Central heating throughout.

GARAGE, ETC., AND A LOVELY OLD OAST HOUSE (EASILY CONVERTIBLE INTO COTTAGE).

MATURED GARDENS, ORCHARD AND PASTURE-LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

15 ACRES

FREEHOLD, £7,300

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).

## MELVIN, BURNHAM—BUCKS

c.3

CHARACTER HOUSE DESIGNED IN THE TUDOR STYLE

AND BEAUTIFULLY FITTED THROUGHOUT.

*In picked position opposite Golf Club.*

Oak panelled hall, 3 reception, fine oak-panelled billiard room, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms. Modern drainage. Cos'. electric light and water. Central heating. Garage. Gardener's cottage at entrance.

Lovely pleasure gardens.

Ornamental fish pond.

Herbaceous border, lawn and garden fruit trees.

Also pasture land.

About 10 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

## FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES

c.2 3

*In a healthy part of Berks, near first-class Golf Course.*

## AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bed, dressing room, 3 bathrooms.

Modern drainage. Cos'. electric light, gas and water. Garage. Bungalow.

PICTURESQUE PLEASURE GARDENS, KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, 2 FIELDS, in all about

16 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

## HASLEMERE AND PETERSFIELD

c.2

*In a beautiful district, ½ mile from Village and 4 miles Main Line Station.*

## MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION

*facing South with glorious views.*

4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. All main services. Central heating. Garage 2 cars.

MATURED GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND FIELD, in all about

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Details: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809); and Haslemere (Tel. 607).

c.4

## ON OUTSKIRTS OF OLD-WORLD SUFFOLK TOWN

## CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

*In a good sporting district.*

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Ample outbuildings. Electric light and main services.

Esse cooker. Telephone.

WALLED GARDEN

WELL MATURED, OF ABOUT

¾ ACRE

WITH FRUIT TREES.

ROSE GARDEN.

KITCHEN GARDEN.



PRICE, FREEHOLD, ONLY £4,500

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806)

## SEVENOAKS

c.2

*High and healthy position, convenient for local buses and Station.*

## GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

Lounge hall and 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating.

GARAGE, STABLING, ETC.

LOVELY GARDENS AND ORCHARD, IN ALL ABOUT

2 ACRES

FREEHOLD, £6,000

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809).

**BOURNEMOUTH:**  
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
E. STODDART FOX, F.A.S.I., F.A.I.  
H. INSLEY-FOX, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.

**FOX & SONS**  
LAND AGENTS  
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

**SOUTHAMPTON:**  
ANTHONY E. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
T. BRIAN COX, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.  
**BRIGHTON:**  
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

## ON THE BORDERS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL

8 miles from Launceston.

### OGBEARE HALL ESTATE, ABOUT 217 ACRES IN ALL

#### IMPOSING 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.  
450 ft. up.

Extensive views to Brentor and Dartmoor Hills.

Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, banqueting hall, billiards room, excellent offices.

16 bed and dressing rooms, boudoir, 3 bath-rooms, 4 servants' bedrooms.



OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING. ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS.  
WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

VALUABLE WOODLANDS. 2 LODGES.

DAIRY FARM OF 98 ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

**PRICE £14,000, FREEHOLD**

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

#### UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

## POOLE HARBOUR

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

*One of the world-famous islands in this beautiful harbour.*

**10 ACRES**

**SMALL RESIDENCE DESIGNED BY EMINENT ARCHITECT**

and containing every modern refinement. In addition 4 excellent cottages, each with bathroom and fitted wardrobes. Boathouse. Studio. Artesian well, etc. Pier running out to deep-water channel. Main electricity. Telephone. Well laid out gardens.

**A GOOD DEAL OF COSTLY FITTED FURNITURE IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE**

**POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT, AFTER DE-REQUISITION**

ENQUIRIES ARE SOLICITED FROM THOSE INTERESTED IN A MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THIS CHARACTER. IT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF LAVISH EXPENDITURE, AND IS A VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Particulars in confidence from the Sole Agents: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

#### SOUND FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

### BOSCOMBE AND SOUTHBOURNE BOURNEMOUTH

35 DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED FREEHOLD  
HOUSES ALL LET TO GOOD TENANTS.

Producing a total rental of about

**£1,765 PER ANNUM**

To be SOLD by AUCTION (in 35 SEPARATE LOTS)  
at ST. PETER'S SMALL HALL, HINTON ROAD,  
BOURNEMOUTH, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11,  
1945, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. Rendall, Litchfield & Co., Old Library  
House, Dean Park Road, Bournemouth.

#### MUDEFORD, HAMPSHIRE

*With beautiful views over Christchurch Harbour. About  
1½ miles from Christchurch, 8 miles from Bournemouth and  
a few minutes' walk from the Beach.*

#### THE PROMINENTLY SITUATED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

##### "THE STAITHE," MUDEFORD

9 bed, 3 box, 2 bath, sun lounge, 3 reception, maid's  
sitting room, complete domestic offices. Companies'  
electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. 2 garages.  
Heated greenhouse.

Pleasant lawn overlooking Christchurch Harbour, and  
productive kitchen garden (on other side of the road).  
Suitable for Private Hotel, Guest House or Private  
Occupation.

For SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. FOX & SONS  
at ST. PETER'S SMALL HALL, HINTON ROAD, BOURNE-  
MOUTH, on TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1945 (unless  
previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. J. & W. H. Druiitt, Borough Chambers,  
Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

#### DORSET

*Extensive views of moor and sea. 5 minutes' walk from buses,  
shops and Station.*

#### A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

occupying a secluded site in 2 ACRES OF GROUNDS.

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour,  
cloakroom and offices. Main services.

GARAGE. NICE GARDEN, TENNIS COURT AND  
TIMBERED GROUNDS.

**PRICE £5,500, FREEHOLD**

INCLUDING FITTINGS.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)**  
Telephone: Bournemouth 2386 (Four lines)

### TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

**BERKS-WINDSOR AREA. CHARMING OLD "CHARACTER" COUNTRY  
RESIDENCE.** 10 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception. All main services. Telephone.  
Stabling, garage. Cottage. Inexpensive gardens and grounds 2 ACRES, including  
hard tennis court, lime avenue, private back-water, kitchen garden and paddock.  
**£10,500, WITH POSSESSION.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (9088)

**TO LOVERS OF THE PICTURESQUE AND ANTIQUE**  
**CHILTERN HILLS.** 700 ft. up, 9 miles Henley, 200 yds. from bus. **BIJOU  
COTTAGE RESIDENCE** of old brick and tile. South aspect. Lounge (33 ft.  
by 13 ft.), 2 other sitting rooms with raftered ceilings, bathroom, 3 bedrooms.  
Telephone. Garage, barn, farm buildings. 2 COTTAGES. Charming gardens, orchard,  
grass and woodland, 30 ACRES. Low Rates. **FREEHOLD, £8,500 OR NEAR  
OFFER.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,137)

**IDEAL FOR CONVALESCENT GUEST HOUSE, etc.**  
**HANTS** (between New Forest and Sea). **ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE**, facing  
South, 4 reception, 3 bath, 10-12 bed (h. & c.). Main services. Central heating.  
3 garages. Chalet. Nicely laid-out grounds and field, 5 ACRES. Now being put into  
good order. **TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,941)**

### WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING

Reading 4112

#### DORSET

#### WIMBORNE AND POOLE

**£6,500** (lowest). **AN EXTREMELY WELL FITTED HOUSE** with fine  
views of the Purbeck Hills. 3 reception, cloak, 7 bedrooms (most with basins  
h. and c.), bath. All main services. Recently redecorated. Garage. Well-timbered  
garden. **2 ACRES, FREEHOLD.**

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

#### BARGAIN. BETWEEN FARNHAM AND BASINGSTOKE

**£5,500.** **EXCELLENT SMALL FAMILY HOUSE** in a very convenient  
position. 3 sitting, 7-8 bed and dressing, 2 baths. All main services.  
Garage, stabling and chauffeur's room. Matured garden and pine woods.

Just under **8 ACRES FREEHOLD.**

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

**VACANT POSSESSION.—STOCKBRIDGE.** NOTICE of SALE of the Comfortable, Light and Sunny FREEHOLD RESIDENCE distinguished as "THE OLD RECTORY,"  
STOCKBRIDGE, containing 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, modernised offices. Garage. Lovely garden of about two-fifths of an acre intersected and bounded by a  
stream where trout can normally be found. Which **Messrs. GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD** will **SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at WINCHESTER in JULY.**

Particulars from the Auctioneers, Basingstoke.  
**Directed by Trustees.**—NOTICE of SALE of "CROSSWAYS," **HOOK**, comprising the COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms,  
bathroom, domestic offices. 2 Cottages. Grounds of about 3 Acres. **VACANT POSSESSION** of the Residence and 1 Cottage. Enjoying a MOST PROMINENT CORNER  
POSITION on the main London to Basingstoke, Bournemouth, Southampton, Salisbury and Exeter Road, and being eminently suitable for a RESIDENCE or for SHOW AND  
SALE OF ANTIQUES, GUEST HOUSE OR ROAD HOUSE. A **FREEHOLD SITE** IN ELMS ROAD, **HOOK.** The **VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES**—  
No. 5, Church Street, No. 7, Church Street, Basingstoke, producing £135 per annum. Which will be **SOLD by AUCTION** in 3 LOTS by **Messrs. GRIBBLE, BOOTH and  
SHEPHERD at BASINGSTOKE in JULY.** Particulars from the Auctioneers, Basingstoke.

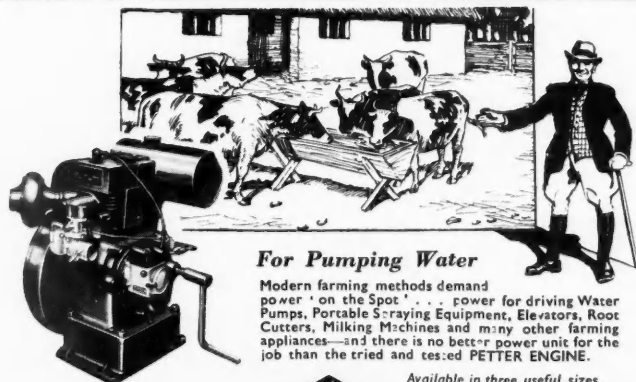


The passage of time brings unfailing battery service to the owner of a NIFE battery. The only evidence of its existence is its constant and reliable functioning. Its all-steel construction withstands shocks and stresses and its unique electrical principle, free from sulphation and corrosive fumes, is proof alike against the extremes of over-charging or long periods of idleness. In short, the latest development of battery science will give you the longest trouble-free life.

But not to a

**NIFE**  
STEEL PLATE  
BATTERY

NIFE BATTERIES LIMITED · Hunt End Works · Redditch · Worcs.



#### For Pumping Water

Modern farming methods demand power 'on the Spot' . . . power for driving Water Pumps, Portable Sowing Equipment, Elevators, Root Cutters, Milking Machines and many other farming appliances—and there is no better power unit for the job than the tried and tested PETER ENGINE.

Available in three useful sizes,  
1½, 2 and 3 B.H.P.

PETTERS LTD.,  
LOUGHBOROUGH



**ENGINES**

Supply the Power

**LAMB'S**  
**FINE OLD NAVY RUM**



*The Right Spirit to  
have in your Home.*

## Ranalah . . . "builders of fine boats"



The Yard —  
Early Victorian Days.

The Yard — Second World War.



### "In War"

Ranalah planned production facilities gave the Country in its time of greatest need: M.L.'s

Airborne Dinghies  
Air-Sea Rescue Boats  
General Service Pinnaces  
Fast Motor Boats & Cutters

in Dozens

Assault boats and Small Craft in Hundreds  
Pontoons - - - in Thousands

### "In Peace"

Let Ranalah plan your craft for the return to happier days. We serve one and all alike, whether your requirements are for single craft or larger numbers. We build all types of Dinghies, Cutters, Admirals' Barges, Fast Motor Boats and Craft up to 80 ft. for pleasure or commercial purposes.

**RANALAH**  
**YACHT YARD LTD.**

Registered Offices: Ranalah Works, Morden Road, Merton S.W.19  
MAIN FACTORY: Wootton Creek, Isle of Wight.



Facilities include Covered Docks, Moorings, Mudberths, Dredged Channels, Concrete Slipways; Large Lofts and Modern Buildings, all well-lighted and heated; 2½ Ton Electric Crane; Power House, Modern Machinery—and the pick of the cleverest Craftsmen.

**Ensign** 40 x PANCHROMATIC  
**FILM**





**built for Eskimo Comfort**

*Dame Eskimo*

*is satisfied*

*With rough-sewn boots  
of walrus hide*



**built for Fashion Comfort**

*But here, with fashion  
like a dream*

*are Norvic Shoes,  
in styles supreme*



**NORVIC**

OTHER ATTRACTIVE STYLES AVAILABLE  
THE NORVIC SHOE CO. LTD. NORWICH

*Knitwear Shirts & Blouses*

**HOLYROOD**  
REGD.

*In limited supply at all Childrens Outfitters & Stores*



**LOUIS  
LEVY**

*At one good shop in most cities*

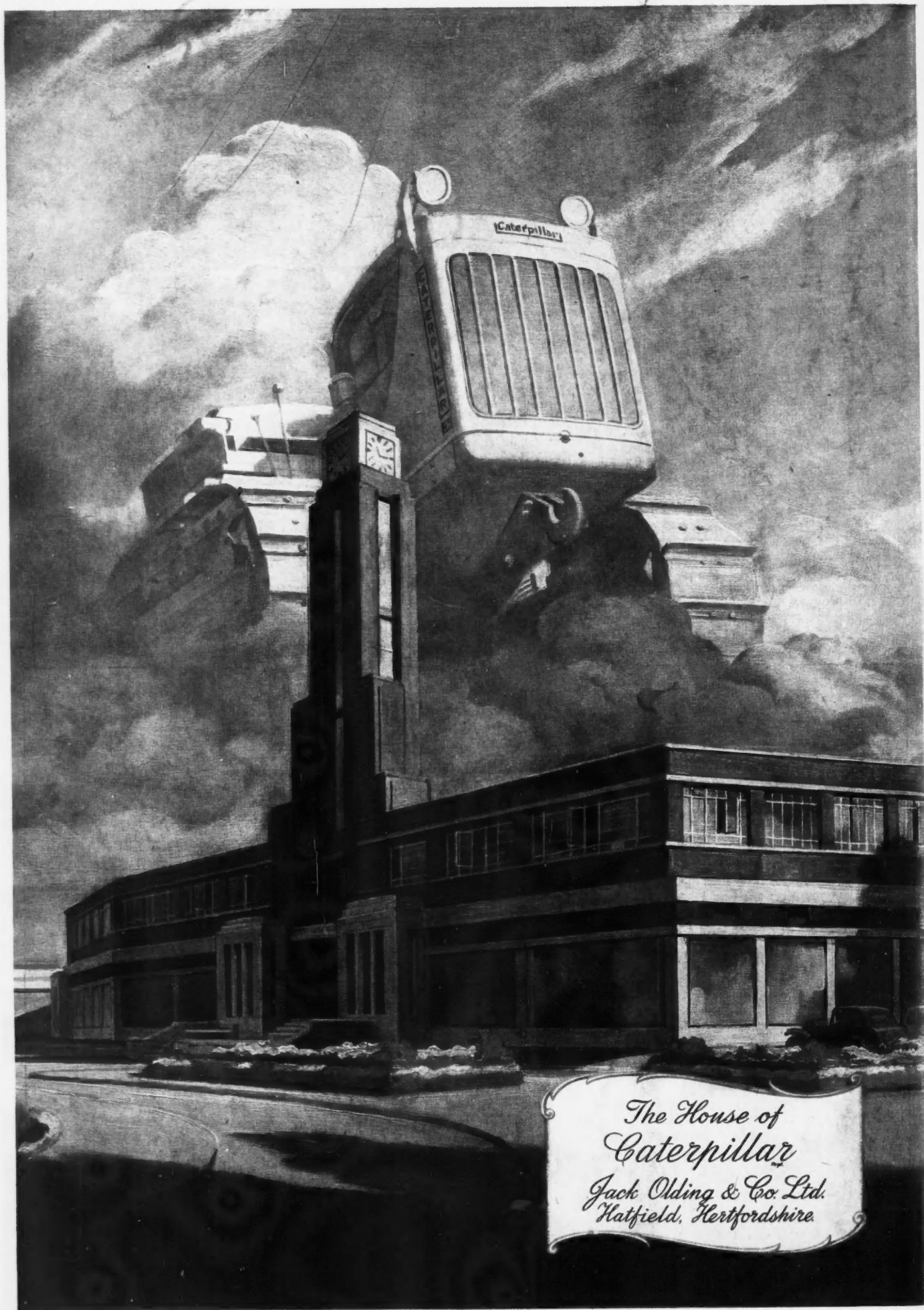
LOUIS LEVY (London) LTD., 13, PRINCES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.  
Wholesale only



**MARCUS**

Symbols of distinguished design

DRESSES • SUITS • ENSEMBLES • W. & O MARCUS LTD. • LONDON • W.1 (Wholesale only)



*The House of  
Caterpillar  
Jack Olding & Co. Ltd.  
Hatfield, Hertfordshire*



